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STUDIED EVASION OF DRY LAW FOUND IN UNITED STATES

Necessity of Strict Enforcement
Pointed Out—Aid of State
Courts Urged—Defeat of
Derelict Officials Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Men who worked sedulously for
prohibition legislation, and since it
has been incorporated into the Con-
stitution have been zealous for its
enforcement, have been looking into
the reasons for the loopholes and eva-
sions, which tend to reduce the effec-
tiveness of the law, in some parts of
the country 50 per cent, and every-
where far more than a law-abiding
people should tolerate. Deets Pickett,
research secretary of the board of
temperance, prohibition and public
morals of the Methodist Episcopal
Church, who has made a personal in-
vestigation of conditions in the mid-
dle west, on the Pacific coast, and the
Mexican border, emphasizes the need
for bringing about the necessity for
enforcement of prohibition through
local and state courts, instead of rely-
ing wholly on the federal authorities.
The appointment of local enforce-
ment officers on a patronage basis
makes it impossible for John F.
Kramer, prohibition commissioner, to
name even his minor assistants him-
self. On the other hand, to apply the
civil service rules would be even
worse because, if a man friendly to
the liquor interests were appointed
under them, it would be a long and
difficult task to get him out.

Official Inaction Charged

The goal of the prohibition forces,
it is pointed out, should be to secure
consistent support of the prohibition
law in every community. It is espe-
cially urged that a campaign be con-
ducted against city and county officers
who are not in sympathy with the
law, to prevent their reelection. It is
always possible to work up a decisive
sentiment against a man who is obvi-
ously lax in enforcing the laws, if
there is an effective organization, and
if the work is carried on continuously.
That is what happened in obtaining
a prohibition amendment to the Con-
stitution, an awakened sentiment in
communities all over the country that
pushed steadily upon Congress until
the end was attained. It is maintained
that in time it should be possible for
arrests to be made by local officers
and offenders prosecuted in local
courts, relieving the congestion in fed-
eral courts.

Where local agents are lukewarm
or inexperienced, it is suggested that
specially assigned experienced revenue
officers, responsible only to national
headquarters, might do much to stimu-
late enforcement.
In the early days of the prohibition
law, too many permits were issued
for non-beverage purposes. These are
being recalled, and they will all come
up for review on October 1, at which
time the friends of prohibition en-
forcement are hoping that most of
them will not be renewed. A permit
may be withheld for any reason
deemed sufficient by the commissioner.
A great deal of liquor has been with-
drawn from warehouses under forged
certificates, and methods are being
devised to prevent such forgeries.

When the first enforcement regula-
tions were issued, the standard of
medication for patent medicines was
made so high that it was believed they
would be non-potable, but it has been
proved that the standard will have to
be made still higher.

Cooperative Action Possible

Further prohibition legislation, in
Canada, it is believed, will correct the
situation on the Canadian border, and
the Mexican Government is said to be
anxious to cooperate with the United
States Government in dealing with
the disgraceful state of affairs between
San Diego and Tia Juana. The Ameri-
can State Department is held respon-
sible for this. Hundreds of thousands
of one-day permits are being issued
by authority of the State Department
for American citizens to cross the bor-
der, and to visit Tia Juana, head-
quarters for the bootleggers and crooks,
it is alleged.

Referring to the value of local sen-
timent, the statement of the board of
temperance says: "In those communi-
ties where the former liquor sellers
have become convinced that they have
the sympathy of political bosses and
government officers, a situation rap-
idly develops requiring prolonged and
energetic effort to correct. If either
political party were to allow the im-
pression to be spread abroad that its
candidate favored a change in the law
permitting the sale of light wines and
beer, the seating of that candidate
would be immediately followed by an
orgy of lawlessness which would al-
most inevitably destroy the hopes of
that administration for popularity
with the people and a successful leg-
islative program in Congress, which is,
and will be, composed largely of pro-
hibitionists. Every lawless man
should be made to realize that Ameri-
can law is supreme and that it can
and will be enforced."

Raid at Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—On
warrants issued by Harry W. Lewis,
United States Commissioner, probi-
tion agents from other places raided

15 hotels and cabarets on Saturday,
seizing nearly \$100,000 worth of in-
toxicants. Several proprietors, wait-
ers and other employees will be sum-
moned before Mr. Lewis this week.
The raids were directed by the Rev.
Dr. R. E. Johnson, pastor of the
Methodist Episcopal Church, and a
duly appointed prohibition agent. He
acted under orders from the federal
prohibition director in Washington.

Liquor Confiscated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Confisca-
tion was made of \$100,000 worth of
whisky in a raid early yesterday morn-
ing by detectives at Coney Island.
Eleven men were taken prisoners dur-
ing the course of a small-sized battle
between the officers and the alleged
violators of the liquor laws. During
the melee, in which scores of shots
were fired, 14 of the bootleggers
escaped. When discovered by the of-
ficers the men were unloading the
whisky from a truck and carrying it
to a large motor launch. The confis-
cated liquor was intended for ship-
ment to Boston, it was said.

FEW STATES NEED SUFFRAGE LAWS

Women May Vote in Most In-
stances Without Enabling Leg-
islation—In Georgia They
Are Not Required to Register

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—In almost all the states of the Union
women may vote in November without
additional legislation. This has been
brought out by the replies of attor-
neys-general in 26 states to answers
sent by the National Woman's Party to
33 states where there might be a
doubt in the matter. Mississippi is the
only state which sent an unfavorable
reply, the attorney-general there de-
claring that the provision of the State
Constitution requires electors to have
registered four months before an elec-
tion and that therefore women will
not be able to cast their ballots at the
coming election. In Alabama a de-
cision is withheld pending the return
of the attorney-general, who is out of
the state.

The opinion of the attorney-general
of Georgia is interesting, holding that
women may vote although they have
not registered, because they have had
no opportunity to register.

"Registration is a means of facili-
tating, not a qualification for the vote,"
he declares. "Any other construction
than this would put the State above the
Constitution of the United States, and
would enable the State, by a passive in-
action in non-repeal of the provisions
of the State laws, to defeat the ex-
press mandate of the Constitution of
the United States."

Enabling Act Held Needless

"Consequently, though it may be de-
sirable to change the laws and Con-
stitution of Georgia to clarify the sit-
uation, it is not necessary, and any
woman possessing the necessary qualifi-
cations under the Constitution is en-
titled to the right of suffrage, and no
enabling act or statute is necessary."

"With reference to the second ques-
tion, as to the necessity of registra-
tion: As a general rule registration
laws are upheld, not upon the ground
that registration is an additional qualifi-
cation, but upon the theory that
such laws regulate the manner of ex-
ercising a right already existent and
tend to purify the ballot. But in order
to be valid, such registration laws
must afford to the person entitled to
vote a reasonable opportunity to regis-
ter before the election. Summing up,
therefore, women are entitled to vote
immediately, both on the ground that
no reasonable opportunity, has been
given them to register, and upon the
further ground that there is no law in
Georgia providing for the registration
of women or under which they may
register, and therefore, the necessity
for registration only becomes an es-
sential qualification under our Con-
stitution when the Georgia Legislature
has enacted a proper registration law
for women."

States Not Heard From

The seven states not heard from
are Tennessee, Maine, Indiana, Texas,
Louisiana, New Jersey, and Connecti-
cut. Tennessee, Maine and Indiana
have had presidential suffrage for
some time and Texas has had primary
suffrage, so no difficulty in registra-
tion or voting is expected in these
states. Connecticut has called a spe-
cial session for September 14 to en-
act enabling legislation. It was an-
nounced on Saturday that the attor-
ney-general of Louisiana had ruled
that no additional legislation was nec-
essary for the women to vote this
autumn.

The Governor of Maryland has
called a special session of the Legis-
lature for September 20 to facilitate
the exercise of the franchise by wom-
en. The Republican members, how-
ever, are planning to go further than
merely to provide registration facili-
ties and will seek to have the Nine-
teenth Amendment ratified, making
Maryland the thirty-seventh state, and
also to pass such other legislation
as may be necessary to establish and
guarantee for women her full political
and legal rights.

A call has been issued for a special
session of the West Virginia Legisla-
ture to assemble on September 14 for
the purpose of amending registration
laws so that women may vote in No-
vember.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON TREATIES AWAITED

Time Limit Under Shipping Act
Has Expired—Many Com-
plexities Involved—Protest by
Philippines on Section 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Because of the expiration on
Saturday of the time limit of 90 days
within which the State Department is
required under the Shipping Act to in-
form foreign governments of the con-
gressional declaration affecting com-
mercial treaties, it is expected that
this government, early this week, will
announce the exact position that it
takes in the matter and make public
the representations that it will make
to the powers affected by section 34
of the Jones Act.
Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State,
declares that the department is not
yet ready to make a full statement of
its position. He discourages specula-
tion and gives not a hint of what
action the department contemplates.
The number of treaties that would be
affected and the differences in the
character of the treaties created so
many complexities, he says, that the
department had to proceed slowly. He
said that a complete statement would
be forthcoming this week.

Differences in Treaties

A study of some of the treaties re-
veals the fact that some of them spe-
cifically provide that their provisions
can neither be modified nor rescinded
without abrogating the entire pact. In
others a time limitation is fixed so
that these treaties would continue to
operate for the specified amount of
time following the notice of the abro-
gation.

It was also revealed that some of
the treaties that will be affected are
peace treaties containing commercial
clauses. It is possible that the revoca-
tion of such treaties would deprive
American nations of protections spe-
cifically provided in the treaties.

While the question has proved em-
barrassing to the Department of State,
some members of the Cabinet and
other officials continue to express the
view that this country has nothing to
fear from the abrogation of the treaties.

Rear Admiral William S. Benson,
chairman of the United States Ship-
ping Board, has repeatedly declared
that the opposition to the Shipping
Act is promoted by foreign interests
who are disinclined to see the creation
of a large and efficient merchant ma-
rine. J. W. Alexander, Secretary of
Commerce, expressed the view on Sat-
urday that American foreign trade
would have nothing to fear from the
revocation notice. He also expressed
the view that foreign interests were
trying to thwart American merchant
marine development.

Philippine Opposition

"Until recently 92 per cent of our
commerce was carried in foreign bot-
toms," he said. "Other nations fur-
nished the delivery wagons for our
commerce and the bill was about
\$300,000,000 a year. They do not wish
to see us transport our goods in our
own ships and are opposing even an
American merchant marine capable
of carrying half of our commerce."

While the terms of the Shipping
Act have become the focus of a herce
political controversy on the Pacific
coast a controversy illustrated in the
attempt to defeat Senator Wesley L.
Jones, of Washington, the author of
the act, representatives of the Philippi-
ne Islands are conducting a cam-
paign here against the application of
the coastwise laws of the United
States to the islands.
Under section 21 of the act the
President is directed on February 21,
1922, to declare the application of the
United States coastwise laws to the
Philippines if, after full investigation,
he shall find that an adequate ship-
ping at reasonable prices has been
established. The repeal of this clause
has been demanded in the interest of
Philippine trade and commerce.

Position of Filipinos

The position of the Filipinos, who
demand the repeal of the clause, was
stated in a recent declaration from
the Philippine Press Bureau in Wash-
ington. It said:

"The immediate effect of the appli-
cation of the law would be to isolate
Manila from other steamship lines.
Hong Kong and Singapore are free
ports. If Manila is to be made a dis-
tributing center, able to compete with
them, it must have equal advantages,
which it certainly would not have if
the shipping rights in the Philippines
and the United States were monopoli-
zied."

"If it can be guaranteed that suf-
ficient ships will be forever available
and that the rates will forever be
reasonable, there would perhaps be
less reason why the extension of the
law should be opposed. Such a
guaranty, however, cannot be had. The
volume of Philippine-United States
trade will never be stationary. It is
destined to increase year after year,
and the time will be not far distant
when American bottoms alone cannot
accommodate it. In this sense ocean
accommodations for the Philippine
Islands will be restricted by the ex-
tension of the law when it is to their
advantage to ways have ampler and
ampler accommodations. This can
only be attained if the economic forces

are given free play—that is, by allow-
ing vessels of all countries free com-
petition.

"Establish a monopoly and in no
time rates will go skyward. Higher
transportation rates will mean in-
creased cost of marketing, hence in-
creased market prices and therefore
less profits. The time may come when
the Philippines cannot successfully
compete with other oriental countries
under the new law."

"Not only that. The extension of
the law will inevitably make the cost
of living in the Philippines much
higher and the Filipinos who have to
live and do business in their country
are justified in considering how they
are going to fare under the changed
conditions and take action accord-
ingly."

"True, America must have easy ac-
cess to raw material available in
the Philippines, but the way to get it
is to establish superior and more ad-
vantageous steamship service across
the Pacific—in short, to beat Eng-
land and Japan at their own game."

POLISH ATTITUDE REGARDING PEACE

Settlement Thought Preferable to
Bringing About Bolshevik
Downfall—Belgium May
Align Itself With France

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—In con-
versations between Leon Delacroix,
the Belgian Premier, and Alexander
Millerand, Premier, at Paris, the ques-
tion of the attitude of both countries
toward Poland was discussed. France
interprets in a sense entirely different
from that given by Belgium the en-
gagement that was entered into with
the Soviets. That arrangement was
a joint agreement of France and Bel-
gium concerning the exchange of pris-
oners. Russians and Belgians and
likewise the French were to be re-
patriated and France and Belgium un-
dertook not to take part in any of-
fensive operations against Russia.

Belgium, feeling herself bound by
this promise, refused to forward mun-
itions to Poland. France, as is known,
threw her whole weight on the side of
Poland. Ammunition and officers were
sent to the aid of Poland and the Bol-
shevist defeat is indeed attributed to
the French general, Maxime Weygand.

The French contention is that it is
not possible to regard this action as
prohibited by the phrase respecting
the offensive operations. France acted
in defense of invaded Poland. The ar-
rangement was concluded by the
French Consul, Mr. Duchesne. Mr.
Millerand apparently had little diffi-
culty in persuading Mr. Delacroix that
the French attitude had been correct
and it is likely that Belgium will now
range herself on the side of France
and Poland.

It is suggested that Belgium would
not have prevented the passage of
munitions across her territory on ac-
count of Mr. Duchesne's arrangement
if Emile Vandervelde had not taken up
a strong position. Mr. Vandervelde,
after the Bolshevik defeat, was not so
insistent, with the result that Mr.
Delacroix has, according to available
accounts of the Paris conversations,
also been persuaded that in sending
help to Poland there would be no
breach of accord concerning the ex-
change of prisoners.

Certain pressure is being put upon
the authorities to permit the continua-
tion of Russo-Polish war. General
Wrangel urges strenuous efforts to
bring about the Bolshevik downfall.
The Polish Government, however,
though hesitant is inclined to think
the conclusion of peace preferable.
Now that Riga is fixed upon, negotia-
tions ought to be hastened.

Some anxiety is felt for Lithuania
which may be drawn into the struggle.
The Poles, it is understood, are not
behaving with too much discretion in
respect of Lithuania.

Lithuanian Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—The Na-
tional Lithuanian Councils of New
Jersey have adopted resolutions pro-
testing against invasion of Lithuanian
territory by the Polish Army and ask-
ing the Secretary of State, Bainbridge
Colby, to prevent shipment of arms
to Poland to be used in seizing such
territory, and to demand the with-
drawal of Polish troops from it.
The resolutions hold that the Polish
troops have invaded Lithuanian terri-
tory illegally, intending to occupy the
city of Vilna, and that the Polish
aristocrats are again dreaming of ex-
tending the imperialistic sway of the
Polish State.

GENERAL OBREGON'S ELECTION CONCEDED

United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased Wires

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—The elec-
tion of Gen. Alvaro Obregon as the
next President of Mexico by a decisive
majority was conceded as the result
of yesterday's election. Peacefulness
not seen at elections since the election
of Porfirio Diaz prevailed in Mexico
City during the day. Reports indi-
cated a similar condition in all of the
other cities. Troops were held in
readiness to check any disorder.
The saloons were closed on Friday,
and were not permitted to reopen un-
til after the election.

BRITISH OFFICERS CHECK ARAB RISING

Measures Put Into Force to Pre-
vent Rebellion From Spread-
ing in Mesopotamia—New
Administration to Be Set Up

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The
situation is becoming more tense in
certain districts of Mesopotamia, while
showing some improvement in some
disturbed areas. The Lower Euphrates
and Hamar Lake neighborhoods are
being seriously affected by agita-
tion now breaking out among the
Montefik Arabs on the Shatt el-Hai.
The Samawa railway station is still
invested. The Montefik Arabs, to whom
the political catchwords failed to ap-
peal, have now been aroused by active
preaching of a jihad or holy war on
the part of fanatics from the holy
cities of Mecca and Kerbela.

The withdrawal of the British
political officers was accomplished at
the last moment by aeroplane. At-
tacks are taking place around Sam-
arra, north of Baghdad. In the Hilah
region concentrations of insurgents
are taking place. In northwest Per-
sia, which is linked up with the Mes-
opotamian trouble, aeroplane recon-
naissance on August 30 could dis-
cover no movements of troops or
transportations between Surmur, Resht
and Enzeli, nor any signs of troops
encamped at Resht. Persian Cossacks
have reached Inanizad Ibrahim, 30
miles east of Menfil.

Discussing the Mesopotamian situa-
tion in authoritative quarters the re-
presentative of The Christian Science
Monitor was informed that the pres-
ent rising of Arab tribes may be at-
tributed to many causes, among
others the very fact of their warlike
instincts make them good soil for
propagandist literature which has
been distributed broadcast by Kem-
elists and Bolshevik agitators.

Arms Salvaged

When it is recalled that these tribes
during the war had three years of un-
rest and gained their freedom without
taxation or government control and en-
joyed the salvage from scores of bat-
tled fields, where innumerable arms and
munitions lay ready to their hands,
the desire and ability of the Arabs to
reput up a stiff fight is easily understood.

The representative of The Christian
Science Monitor was informed that the
preaching of a jihad, while having an
influence over the Arabs, was used
more as a medium for circulating propa-
ganda than in the old sense of stir-
ring up their religious frenzy and, in
fact, amongst the risings which have
taken place only a few have been
directly connected with the preaching of
a war. A remarkable fact about the
risings is that there appears to be
no coordination among them, from
which the Administration draws the
conclusion that as the propaganda
reaches various centers sporadic ris-
ings take place.

At the present time the military and
political officers in Mesopotamia are
now locating the tribes and districts
where the seeds of propaganda have
been sown and are putting into force
measures that effectually present an
incident rebellion from becoming a
series of revolts. The representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was in-
formed that it is hoped the conditions
in Mesopotamia are now at their worst
and that many tribes will shortly
leave the warpath and return to their
homes and cultivate their crops.

Trust in Sir Percy Cox

It is fortunate, the representative
of The Christian Science Monitor was
told, that at this time Sir Percy Cox is
on his way to Mesopotamia as
High Commissioner, having with him
Sir John Philby, both of whom are
well-known to the Arab tribes in Mes-
opotamia, and every confidence is felt
that, with this knowledge and the re-
ciprocal trust of the Arab chiefs, Sir
Percy will undoubtedly be able to

establish an Arab administration mu-
tually satisfactory to the Arabian popu-
lation and the British Government,
the mandatory power to the League
of Nations.

On September 11, C. C. Garbett is
sailing to join Sir Percy as chief civil
secretary. He also has had consid-
erable experience in Mesopotamia and
during the war, according to Sir John
Hewitt's report, Mr. Garbett, with the
small outlay of £21,000, was able to
achieve results in agricultural devel-
opment of Mesopotamia which were
valued at £2,000,000 for the British
Army. During the Peace Conference
meetings in Paris last January Mr.
Garbett accompanied E. S. Montagu,
Secretary of State for India, as expert
on Mesopotamian problems.

JAPAN MAY BE SUED BY CHINA

Action in Proposed International
Court Said to Be Planned—
Dr. Koo Desirous of Laying
Shantung Issue Before League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Official confirmation of the Peking
report that V. K. Wellington Koo,
Chinese Minister to the United States,
will exchange posts with Alfred Sze,
Chinese Minister to Great Britain, is
lacking at the Chinese Legation, but
the report has been current for months
that this change would take place and
it is credited in diplomatic quarters.

Dr. Koo, according to unofficial ad-
vices from Peking, has not desired
since the closing of the Peace Confer-
ence in Paris to return to the United
States, these reports indicating that he
was disappointed in not obtaining
there the support of the American dele-
gation for the stand taken by the
Chinese delegates, of whom Dr. Koo
was one. The Chinese delegation re-
fused to carry out instructions from
the Peking Foreign Office to sign the
Treaty of Peace with Germany.

Dr. Koo has been appointed to re-
present China at the meeting of the
assembly of the League of Nations,
called for November, and is ambitious
to carry the Shantung question be-
fore the League.

In this connection it is understood
that the reservations filed with the
committee of jurists which met re-
cently at The Hague to formulate a
project for the organization and pro-
cedure of an international court of
justice had in view the possibility of a
suit against Japan by China. It is
believed to be the intention of some
Chinese statesmen to institute litigation
in the international court.

ARMENIANS IN BOLI MASSACRED BY TURKS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The
Armenian Bureau in London informs
a representative of The Christian
Science Monitor that it has received
from the Armenian Patriarch in
Constantinople an account of the
latest atrocities committed by Turkish
Nationalists in the region of Boli, just
before they were driven out by the
Greek army. In this little town of
Boli there were about 500 Armenians
and five Greek families. A force of
500 Turks entered the town and col-
lected the men in the church and
massacred them. The women and
children were also collected, shelled
and massacred.

A fire which broke out in the town
was so fierce that it could be seen
from the town of Oushak, about 25
miles to the east. At least 600
Armenians and Greeks have been
killed by Turkish Nationalists in Boli
alone. From the interior of Asia Minor,
under Mustafa Kemal's authority,
serious news of further massacres and
degradations have arrived, but no
exact details are as yet available.

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British coal fields payment by results was universal, except where men were working in abnormal places.

The attitude of the government as represented by Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, is that the door is still open. Sir Robert states that if the output can be increased the cost of coal to the consumer and raising the wages of the miners. The whole foundation of the miners' demand, he said, was the anticipated surplus of some £66,000,000 arising entirely from the profits on export coal. This surplus depends entirely on regular and continuous work and if, for example, a strike arises, the result would be an increased price for the consumers and the prospect of no surplus. As to the increase of adult miners' pay from 7s. 1d. pre-war to 18s. 3d. per shift now, Sir Robert said:

"This is a considerable increase. I do not think it is too much, only that it is a considerable increase and one must keep in mind that he is getting that wage for a shorter day. His working day has been reduced from eight to seven hours. He works on an average, 4.5 shifts per week. My impression is that if he were feeling the inadequacy of his wage to meet his needs he could add to that number. There is considerable absenteeism at the pits and a very striking fact is that increases of wages have generally been followed by decreases in output."

Door Open to Miners

Sir Robert is strongly of the opinion that there are effective means of settling the dispute without recourse to violent methods and the disastrous results of a strike. These ought to be taken advantage of, Sir Robert stated, that he still desired to leave the door open to any approach that the miners choose to make. He instanced the industrial court as an appropriate body to decide the dispute but the miners point out that the industrial court would not settle the question in the price of coal which has the claim for increased wages is "one indivisible whole." Sir Robert concludes by stating that he is ready at any moment to hear the miners if they have any new reasons to urge or any new proposals to make.

The miners' leaders have left for Portsmouth to attend the Trades Union Congress, where it is felt that the parliamentary committee will act as an intermediary between the miners and the government.

Dispute in Electrical Trade

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday)—Dr. McNamara, the Minister of Labor, and Sir David Shackleton are making strenuous efforts to avoid a national lockout of members of the Electrical Trades Union, notices for which terminate today.

CALIFORNIANS GIVEN POOR GRADE FRUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN FRANCISCO, California—While eastern people are receiving high grade fruit grown in this State, San Francisco and other California cities, it is claimed, are receiving only second grade fruit, for which they are called upon to pay high prices.

The situation is explained as due to the fact that fruit associations are paying high prices for the best grades of fruit and selling it direct to canners and other people who ship it east. The crop is contracted for with the growers while it is still on the trees. That which is not considered good enough to ship goes to the market.

Fruit today from the retailer is unsatisfactory and an expensive luxury. More and more the consumer is turning directly to the producer for his home supply. Some growers make specialty of shipping the fruit direct to individual customers. In an attempt to overcome the difficulty fruit trees, as well as berry bushes, are being planted in the small gardens, with gratifying success.

ANNIVERSARY OF FRENCH REPUBLIC

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Sunday)—There was no official participation in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Republic. Radical journals find in this abstention of the government certain political reasons, all of them reactionary. The fact is that republicanism is in no danger but reluctance to take part in manifestations on the date itself was due to the contention that September 4 signifies the defeat of France in 1870. An official fête is to be held on November 11, thus joining the idea of the republic with the idea of victory.

DAWSON REACHED SAFELY BY AIRMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. DAWSON, Yukon—The airmen of the New York-Nome expedition on Friday reached Dawson safely on their return trip from Fairbanks, Alaska. They are taking with them presents from the Eskimos of Nome to New York.

ADMIRAL JELICCOE AT PANAMA

PANAMA, Republic of Panama—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, who recently was appointed Governor of New Zealand, arrived in the Panama Canal on Saturday aboard the British steamer Corinthia.

BANISHING DECREE REVOKED

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—President Pessoa on Saturday signed a decree revoking the banishment of the former imperial family of Brazil. The decree affects numerous relatives.

GENEROUS COURSE TOWARD POLAND

United States Officials Inclined to Make Allowance for the Attitude of Warsaw Under the Existing Military Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department will not dispatch an immediate reply to the Polish note, as it is inclined to take a broad view of the Warsaw Government's professions and declaration of policy. Consideration is given by President Wilson to the stress and strain in Poland resulting from the recent dangers of defeat by the Bolsheviks, and it is thought to be generous and just to make allowance for the preoccupation of the Poles with the existing military emergency. It has been indicated, however, that this government will regard any recrudescence of imperialistic ambitions in Poland as a menace to peace and also a distinct menace to Poland herself.

Evidence of such recrudescence would be attempts to push out new frontiers and to annex non-Polish territories and populations. It appears to be the expectation, as well as the hope, of this government that the Polish Government and nation will desist from repeating aggressive actions against Russia and adopt the policy proposed by President Wilson, which has been endorsed by the British and French governments.

Polish Army Recruiting

The State Department has been advised in dispatches from Warsaw of date of September 2 that there is a steady recruitment of the Polish Army in both morale and effective operation. The advices confirm press reports of the Polish occupation of a portion of Suwalki, which is north of Brest-Litovsk and northeast of Warsaw. In the region south of Brest-Litovsk the operations of General Budeny, the Bolshevik cavalry leader who attempted to break the Polish lines in Galicia, have been checked.

As Poland seeks to justify her present position, involving for the time being a continuance of military operations against the Bolsheviks, on strategic grounds, and rules of international law permit every nation to be the judge of what may be necessary to preserve its existence, it is believed to be the intention of the State Department to await new military developments before going further than to acknowledge receipt of the Polish note. Officials here take the position that there is not a great distinction between sound and effective military strategy and sound methods of political action. It is the intention of the Polish Government behind its military operations that the United States Government is waiting to see revealed.

Polish Assurance Expected

The United States Government believes Poland will take no aggressive action which can be prevented, and before long some assurance may be received from the Warsaw Government which will clarify the whole situation. If such a movement is taken without complete justification, undoubtedly it would bring forth a more pronounced warning than that contained in the note of Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, of August 21.

One official of the State Department describes the feeling here as follows: "I have no hesitancy in saying I should regard any recrudescence on the part of the Poles of any desire to push their frontiers out on theories of defense as a menace to world peace and a menace likewise to the interest of the Polish people themselves."

Restoration of apparently normal conditions at Danzig have led the Allied High Commissioners there to plan to leave at once for Paris in connection with the final negotiation concerning the constitution of the free city of Danzig and the treaty with Poland.

ARABS ATTACK FRENCH OFFICIALS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a high authority that in Syria a train outrage took place on August 21 at Kherbet station where an attack was made by 200 Arabs who killed 11 Muhammadan ministers and French officials and officers, members of the boundary commission en route to meet the British delegates for the delimitation of the frontier. The victims included the Prime Minister and the President of the Council of State. A French punitive force with tanks and aeroplanes sent from Damascus is reported to have been forced to retire with losses after heavy fighting. It is rumored that a concentration of 20,000 Arabs is taking place for an attack on Damascus.

GAVAN DUFFY GOES TO BELGIAN CAPITAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Gavan Duffy, who styles himself "ambassador of the Irish Republic in France" has not, contrary to reports, been expelled. He has been invited to leave France unless he will undertake not to abuse the hospitality by making Paris a center of propaganda hostile to France's ally.

Obviously Mr. Duffy could not make such a promise and quietly left for Brussels, from which capital he will presumably continue his operations. There is, however, no formal order of exclusion and there is no intention on the part of the French Government

GERMANS STUDY SOVIET SYSTEM

Member of Socialist Deputation, on Returning from Moscow, Denounces Bolshevism

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—At the Independent Socialist Party's conference, which came to a conclusion last night in Berlin, the members of the recent deputation to Moscow presented reports on the conditions there which should finally discredit Bolshevism in the eyes of the German workers.

Mr. Wittmann, one of the deputation's leading members, said that so-called Communism in Russia is a gigantic fraud. He instanced the police and spy system as being worse in Russia under Nicholas Lenin than it was under the Tsar and said that the workers were simply slaves of a handful of dictators. "Socialism or Communism does not exist in Russia," exclaimed Mr. Wittmann. The Bolshevik newspapers here are naturally furious at such disclosures and denounce the German Socialist delegations as traitors and enemies of the world revolution.

Shipments of Pennsylvania anthracite originated by the principal anthracite carrying roads, in part estimated, numbered 35,048 cars during the last week of August. This indicates a total production of domestic and steam sizes, and including mine fuel and sales to local trade, amounting to 1,800,000 net tons. The local strike at Pittston, continued and was, in part, the cause of the fact that the week's output was 141,000 tons short of that of the corresponding week of 1919.

Cumulative shipments since the beginning of the coal year, beginning April 1, 1920, now stand at 36,579,000 net tons. This was a slight decrease when compared with the preceding coal year.

Because of Labor Day, it is not expected that the Pennsylvania anthracite districts affected by the recent "vacation" of miners will improve before the middle of the week.

President Wilson has asked the Secretary of Labor to investigate the situation. This was his answer to an appeal by the United Mine Workers to reopen the wage scale deliberations.

West Virginia Conditions

State of War Said to Exist in Four Coal Counties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—In four counties of West Virginia where the officials are under "complete control of the coal operators," miners' union organizers who attempt to unionize the district are "turned back at the point of guns or beaten up," according to Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, who has recently returned from a study of conditions in the West Virginia coal fields.

"A state of war exists there," he said, in referring to the four counties, Logan, McDowell, Wyoming and Mercer, where the operators' control is said to be autocratic. "Despite the methods used against efforts to unionize the miners," Mr. Baldwin's report continues, "there is spontaneous organization of the miners at points in McDowell and Mercer counties."

"It should be understood in any estimate of the conditions in West Virginia that the miners are two-thirds native mountaineers trained in the use of firearms," the report adds. "They are ready to use these against the gunmen of the operators. They have used this method of resistance, however, only when goaded beyond the limit of patience."

In another county, Mingo, 5500 miners are now on strike, Mr. Baldwin reports. "In this county, the county officials are all with the miners." Apparently because of this fact the entire force of the state constabulary is said by Mr. Baldwin to be in Mingo county keeping order, and at the request of the Governor of the State, federal troops have been ordered there.

SABOTAGE CHARGED TO OUTLAW STRIKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Charges that the members of the outlaw railroad labor unions, who have refused to return to their work since the strike last spring, have resorted to sabotage in order to bring about a restoration of the seniority rights which they lost when they walked out, are being made by railroad officials here.

Numerous attacks have recently been made on men outside the unions who have taken the places of the strikers, in some instances, with fatal results. Engines have been turned loose in the railroad yards, and in one case

RETURN HOME OF BOY SCOUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The 300 Boy Scouts of America who visited England and France and saw the Olympic Games in Belgium returned on Saturday on the United States Army Transport Princess Matoika. They departed for their homes yesterday after camping in a hotel ballroom overnight.

BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCTION GAINS

United States Geological Survey Reports an Increase in August, and That the Present Year Is Ahead of the Preceding One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Coal production increased in the bituminous region during August, the United States Geological Survey has reported.

The total output of bituminous coal for the week ending August 28 was well over 11,000,000 tons, although during the first half of the week most of the Indiana mines were still closed by the second outbreak of the day men's strike. Preliminary reports indicate a substantial increase in total production on August 30 and 31.

The year 1920 is 15,500,000 tons behind 1917 and 40,500,000 tons behind 1918, but is 49,666,000 tons ahead of 1919. In this connection it should be remembered that production during 1918 exceeded consumption and provided for a net addition to consumers' stocks by the end of the year of approximately 30,000,000 tons. In 1919 the condition was reversed, consumption exceeded production and there was a net draft on stocks of perhaps 40,000,000 tons for the year.

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TRANSCONTINENTAL DAILY AIR MAIL

Regular Schedule to Be Maintained Between New York and San Francisco, Cutting the Train Time Nearly in Half

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Postoffice Department has announced that the transcontinental air mail service will start from New York and San Francisco simultaneously at 5:30 a. m. o'clock, local time, on September 8. Winter and summer schedules are given.

"There is only one through train connection in 24 hours between New York and San Francisco," it is explained. "This is train 35, leaving New York at 8:40 p. m. The bulk of New York's tremendous mail is deposited in letter boxes in various parts of the city after 4 p. m. It is clear this mail, amounting to car loads, cannot be collected, delivered into the postoffice, and distributed in time to get all of the San Francisco and Pacific coast mail on the 8:40 train. There is no through train service until the next night at 8:40 o'clock."

Mail Advanced 24 Hours

"The aeroplane at 5:30 a. m. takes 400 pounds or 16,000 of these left-over letters, and delivers them to train number 35's connection at Chicago in the afternoon. This mail has thus been advanced 24 hours. The air mail at Chicago then awaits the arrival at Chicago of train number 43, from which it takes 1000 pounds of San Francisco and Pacific coast mail and carries it to Cheyenne, where it overtakes train number 35's connection and delivers the mail to that train. These 1000 pounds of mail have been thus advanced 24 hours."

"At Cheyenne, the air mail takes from the train the 16,000 letters originally carried by plane from New York to Chicago, and delivers them that same afternoon in San Francisco. The train would not arrive in San Francisco until the next afternoon."

"By this service the air mail will advance daily 400 pounds of mail 42 hours, and 1000 pounds 24 hours into San Francisco. The 42 hours saving cuts the train time between New York and San Francisco nearly in half."

"Leaving San Francisco at daybreak for New York, you advance the mail 24 hours by putting it on train 20, leaving Ogden at 6:25 o'clock that afternoon. Leaving Salt Lake at 6 o'clock in the morning you advance the mail from the Salt Lake and Los Angeles line and local night accumulations in Salt Lake, 12 hours into Cheyenne. At Cheyenne, take the mail from train 6 for New York and advance that into Chicago 24 hours. Leaving Chicago at 6 a. m. you advance the mail to the patrons in the New England and the Atlantic states one full business day."

Military Advantage

"With the establishment of the transcontinental air mail there will be at the service of the United States military forces what is probably the greatest system of regularly maintained landing fields and facilities in the world."

"The transcontinental daily air mail will be the most difficult flying project yet undertaken. At Cheyenne, Salt Lake, and Reno, the daily flying with a full load of mail will have to be at altitudes ranging from 12,000 to 14,000 above the sea level and over occasional high wind-swept plateaus with powerful head winds to cut down the speed of the planes. Intense cold weather will be encountered, as well as snow, and against these contingencies all advance preparations possible have been made. Powerful radio stations for communication with the planes in the mountain sections have been installed at Reno, Salt Lake, Cheyenne, and Omaha, and every precaution is being taken for the safety and comfort of the pilot in the difficult mountain flying during the coming winter."

ELEVEN ACCUSED OF SUGAR PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Eleven officials of candy, wholesale grocery, and brokerage firms charged with making unreasonable profits of more than \$300,000 on deals in sugar, were indicted by the federal grand jury here on Saturday. The firms named in the indictments are Bunte Brothers, wholesale candy manufacturers; Hadesman Brothers, and the Empire Grocery Company, wholesale grocers, and the Henderson-Taylor Company, brokers. In each indictment the charge was made that the officials of the various concerns had "conspired with other persons, unknown to the grand jury, to make illegal profits in sugar."

EXPOSITIONS IN AID OF MERCHANT MARINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Preparations for the marine show to be held in Chicago during the weeks of October 16-28 are well under way, it is announced by the United States Shipping Board. This is the second of a series of expositions which are to be held throughout the country under the direction of the Shipping Board for the purpose of arousing an interest in the American merchant marine on the part of the American public. The first exposition of the series was held recently in New York, the third will also be in New York, the fourth

TERMS OF TREATY TO BE ENFORCED

Germany to Be Ordered to Issue Bonds, but Value Is Doubtful Unless Credits Forthcoming

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Confirmation of the message to The Christian Science Monitor, which fore-shadowed the demand of the Reparations Commission to Germany for the issue of bonds to "the amount of 600,000,000 gold marks" as promised under the treaty, is forthcoming. The "Matin" in its account of the Millerand-Delors conversations at Paris hints at the proposition which was discussed, having the effect of simplifying and hastening the work of the commission.

It is, says the "Matin," a question of procedure. Emile Delacroix, the Belgian Premier, declared that there had been too many different formulas. There have been three presidents of the Reparations Commission in six months, Charles Jonnart, Raymond Poincaré and Louis Dubois. There have been formulas of Mr. Lloyd George, formulas of Italy, various formulas at Boulogne and at Spa. "Pertainant" in the "Echo de Paris" also says that the provisional records of Boulogne and elsewhere must be revised. A new and simple method must be applied. He is scornful of the Brussels and Geneva conferences. It should be pointed out, however, that even if the bonds are obtained from Germany they will be without value unless some means can be discovered of mobilizing its credits. The British Government may still make representations to that effect.

MONEY QUESTION AND THE FARMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Present relative values between fixed obligations and soil products must be maintained until our war debt—money which must be collected from taxpayers and turned over to war bond holders—has been extinguished. To do otherwise would be to penalize the farmer and reward the security holder," asserted Gray Silver in a booklet issued recently at the general offices of the American Farm Bureau Federation here on the money question from the farmer's viewpoint. Mr. Silver is a member of the executive committee for the southern region of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"When prices fall rapidly," said Mr. Silver, "the farmer is certain to be hurt more than the average business man. The latter is in a position to make quick turnovers and thus protect himself by short steps on the way down. On the other hand, the farmer must each year sell his products at current price levels, despite the fact that he paid for all elements entering into his products—labor, fertilizers, seed, machinery, etc.—at the higher price levels of the preceding year."

"The farmer was not allowed to take full advantage of the period of rising prices, and it seems only reasonable to ask that some means of protection be given him during the period of falling prices. Since the farmers' prices were held down during the war they should at least not be hammered down artificially during the period of falling prices following the war."

STATE EXPENDITURES INCREASE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Expenditures of \$53,769,626.25 during the fiscal year 1919 are reported by A. B. Cook, State Auditor, an increase of more than 200 per cent over the cost of state government in 1909, when the total was \$17,272,551.42. Mr. Cook, while recommending thrift, recognizes in his report that economy requires the maintenance of state properties at their fullest efficiency.

A Great Store for MEN'S SUITS

You'll find here clothes that have the good characteristics of fine custom tailoring. Fabrics that cannot be excelled.

Ben Selling Morrison at Fourth Portland, Oregon.

"One of the Pacific Northwest's Great Banks" Correspondence invited from the four corners of the Globe. The United States National PORTLAND BANK OREGON

School Days

More than ever before it is necessary for mothers and fathers to be careful of what they buy for their children's school life. Poor materials will not wear. Hurried tailoring loses its pressed-in shape. Meier & Frank specialize in clothes and all school supplies which will be of sure satisfaction. We shall be very glad to serve you in any and every way.

Lipman-Wolfe CONFECTIONS Frequently sent to the East, to Europe and Asia—welcome everywhere—\$1.50 the pound.

Lipman-Wolfe & Co. "Merchandise of Merit Only" PORTLAND, OREGON

Meier & Frank Co. THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND



**THE WINDOW
OF THE WORLD**

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Waste Paper and Lumber

It is worth while to save waste paper, for whoever gets into this habit, cultivating the junkman as a connecting link between the home and the paper mill, not only adds a bit to the home exchequer but helps a bit to conserve the forests. The waste paper, except the small percentage of the highest grade, does not become new paper, but it accomplishes the same useful end by becoming something else that would otherwise use up wood.

The war advertised and helped on various kinds of conservation but the economic possibilities in discarded newspapers and other paper waste were discovered as far back as 1905. The United States is a large country, many citizens were thirty enough to deal with the junkman for pennies, and when the government came to size up the new industry that resulted, it discovered that in 1911 more than 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber were being saved annually by the utilization of waste paper. The fiber box, which is the "something else," had come into use and was beginning to replace the wooden box for various commercial purposes. And in the composition of the fiber box, more than half the material was "chip," which means old newspapers, other waste paper, and the refuse of the paper mills; nearly a quarter was straw, and less than a quarter was wood pulp. The fiber box had made a good start; and now by a recent statement of Secretary Alexander of the Department of Commerce, more than 500,000,000 feet of lumber would be necessary to make the boxes and shipping cases that are being made out of fiber board. The lighter and more convenient fiber box has made its way on its own merits, and at least 190 factories are now turning them out to a total value of about \$50,000,000.

Yet there are lots of people who still throw away their old newspapers. They have not yet realized that Little bits of paper, Apparently no good, When made into boxes, Save a lot of wood.

International Advertising

The International Advertising Exhibition which is to be held in November at the White City in Earl's Court is preparing for a successful show in rather a new way. Mr. S. G. Haughton, the administrator, says that one of his chief objects is to get the public to look upon advertising as an education. Mr. Haughton says that he recognizes that there still remains in the public mind a certain amount of distrust of advertised goods, and it will be part of the work of the International Advertising Exhibition to explain that branded goods must be manufactured up to certain standards and that only truthful advertising can be successful, since the first sale as the result of advertising will possibly be the last, unless the article purchased is fully up to the standard set forth for it in the advertisement.

Steps are being taken to get in touch with all the employers, associations, federations and local trade organizations, and to seek their active cooperation in the distribution of invitations to their members. Much will be done to arouse interest in the exhibition so that the public will be drawn to the White City. The International character of the show will have a distinct attraction for those who consider that advertising in America has gone far ahead of that of other countries. The act section promises to be of special interest.

Lincoln in Vandalia

The old Capital in Vandalia has been purchased recently by the State of Illinois as a memorial. Crowning the picturesque stories which have been handed down concerning this pioneer hall of legislature is one of the best about Lincoln.

When the question arose of moving the capital of the State from Vandalia, a muddy, isolated village, to Springfield, even then a comfortable town, conveniently situated near the center of the State, Lincoln, one of the youngest representatives, realized that a packed meeting was prepared to defeat the bill for the removal. To break up the quorum, Lincoln jumped out of the second story window, or as more conservative raconteurs avow, stepped hastily out on the window ledge and defied the clerk and sergeant at arms to count him present.

Residents of Vandalia characterized Lincoln's act as "pure cussedness," and John Bingham, a Vandalia attorney, commenting upon the incident

in a memorial booklet, wrote that "If Thomas B. Reed had been presiding officer, he would have applied the rules that gave him the name of czar and counted Lincoln present on the proposition that he could not be absent for cussedness and present for business." But the chairman lacked the ingenuity or the firmness to meet the emergency, and the chance to keep the capital in Vandalia was lost forever.

The State of Illinois paid \$60,000 for the building, but Fayette County is planning to continue to rent the building as a courthouse until a bond bill for the erection of a new one has been passed. The rental money will be devoted to preparing a museum and marking the window through which Lincoln is said to have jumped.

Veterans for School-Teachers

Two hundred Canadian war veterans, trained at public expense, will enter upon their new duties this month, announces the Ontario department of education, with a comment on the fact that the male school-teacher has been gradually disappearing, which all serves to bring to mind again the great post-war problem of education.

What pay will these veterans get? Is the government providing a pension to enable them to live in fitting manner on the salaries which were not sufficient even for the young women, whose families were glad to keep them rent and board free under the parental roof?

The advertising columns of the Toronto newspapers have borne eloquent witness in the last year or two that teachers were not paid sufficient to keep them from leaving the school room for the office, the factory, and the farm.

The Steam Thresher Disappears

Traveling through South Dakota's many miles of small grain fields, in the midst of the threshing season, one is struck by the fact that there are few instances where the traveler can see clouds of black smoke issuing from behind huge straw stacks. On practically all the farms the old steam thresher is missing.

No more do piles of ashes mark the trail of threshing outfits across the prairie, and there is now no necessity for the old-time hunt for water to quench the thirst and provide power for the old steam thresher engine. Once in a while an old steam outfit will be encountered, but each season they are becoming more rare.

It is estimated that of the 125 or more threshing rigs which are at work in Minnehaha County, of which Sioux Falls is the county seat, possibly only half a dozen are operated by steam. The same reports come from the other great grain growing counties of South Dakota.

Farmers, especially those operating the threshing industry on an extensive scale, much prefer the gasoline engine because of its more modern equipment, and, too, because there is not the fire hazard that there formerly was from the coal or wood burning steam thresher engines.

With Connecticut Republicans

The bells rang for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the United States Constitution as joyfully in Senator Brandegee's home state as anywhere in the Union, and now at last Governor Marcus H. Holcomb has called a special session of the legislature to consider votes for women. He will call it without much gratitude from the new voters and the expense which concerned him so much will be as great now as it would have been before Tennessee acted. Indeed the increased railroad rates will make it even greater.

All Connecticut Republicans are taking note of the new point of view on woman suffrage. It was well expressed at a meeting of the Waterbury Republican Club a short time ago, when James Clancy, a burlesque theater manager, who is a member of the club's flying squad, gave a speech on Susan B. Anthony which was applauded warmly and quoted as follows in the Waterbury Republican:

"The first two bits I ever earned I got from Susan," said Mr. Clancy, "and that was for passing out paper for her first rally in Rochester years ago. Then days she was looked on as a nut, but, boys, before I wore my first long pants, Miss Anthony had them all guessing. Would she were here to see the result of her life's work!"

With a Large, Soft Baseball

In the Philippines, indoor baseball, one judges by a consular report, is more popular than it is in the United States. Indoor baseball, one learns, is played more generally than any other game in the public schools and on most of the playgrounds. This large, soft baseball loses nothing in the Philippines from comparison with the small, hard baseball that the youths of America regard as essential to the national game. The American small ball, such at least is the experience of some American parents, will consent to play indoor baseball with his soft-handed mother and father. But this is condescension and good-nature. It is not the kind of a baseball that "fellows" play with among themselves.

There are still, no doubt, large numbers of persons in the United States who wonder what the game of indoor baseball is really like. And there are also large numbers who enjoy playing it. The new version of the national game has been described as "baseball for all the family." The rules of the regular game are elastically modified to suit the large, soft baseball and the varied capabilities of the players. The diamond is made smaller. If there are not players enough to make rival "nines," smaller teams will do. The game can be played in a gymnasium, or in almost any space out of doors; naturally, its discovery has added fun to many a picnic.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN PRESS CHANGED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

To understand thoroughly the story of the Russian foreign press is to understand the history of Russia's several revolutions. For wherever there has been a revolution preparing, there have been asiles, and wherever there were exiles, there was a publication. The Russian colonies in Switzerland have a fame of their own, for it was in this lively little country that the printing presses of the political refugees fed the revolutionary book market.

Seated before a huge pile of newspapers and periodicals, of all sizes,



Happy days in Petrograd when the potatoes arrive

shapes and colors, Mr. Yarmolinsky, Chief of the Slavonic division of the New York Public Library, declared that Switzerland was "the brain of revolutionary Russia." But the quantity of literature heaped on his desk gave proof of a rather elaborate network extending from Switzerland to London, Berlin, Paris, and New York. It is only fair to say, however, that while there have been flourishing dailies and weeklies in these capitals for more than two decades, the last revolution, fundamental as it was, changed the press question with everything else; and the material that is coming from so many different sources is of a totally different nature from that which was read in the Swiss cafes of pre-war days. It is, for the most part, conservative, imperialistic and Transist.

The return of the political exiles and the consequent disappearance of the foreign revolutionary press, upon the outbreak of the March revolution, said Mr. Yarmolinsky, "was like a receding tide. With the Bolshevik revolution, the tide flowed back again. But it bore a new element. Those who fled the country were divided into two chief categories: the aristocratic émigrés, generals and counts and barons, who had nothing to look for from the new régime but privations and imprisonment; and, on the other hand, the intellectuals who were unable to adjust themselves to the harsh realities of the revolution, and who intrenched themselves in Paris and London, in Berlin and Copenhagen.

"The tiny colony on the Prinkipo Islands was not behind in founding a paper, with ambitious literary plans." The difference between the Russian foreign press previous to the revolution and since, according to Mr. Yarmolinsky, lies in the fact that previously the intellectuals were concentrated in Russia, and the outside press was of a strictly political, revolutionary nature. With the exodus of the intellectuals came a tremendous flowering of publications dealing with all matters of concern to them, in spite of the fact that in every case these were anti-Bolshevik. It is this intellectualist origin which makes so many of these periodicals interesting. There is fiction and poetry, articles on revolutionary art, and some merry illustrations, as well as heavy denunciations of the ruling party, with which the exiles find themselves in disagreement.

The "Fat Journals" Published in Russia, however, there had long existed the half dozen so-called "fat journals," which disappeared in 1917. These were monthlies of which one issue consisted of some 450 pages. They were full of generalities. While partaking of the nature of the "Mercury de France," they were, if anything, more solid material. And they included everything from novels and literary research to philosophy and natural science.

"Has there been any attempt to revive these since the revolution put them out of existence?" asked the interviewer.

"The first attempt was made in a Parisian publication known as Future Russia. It is politically unimportant, but it is interesting because it attempts to revive the old tradition of a solid literary monthly. Thus, it is running a serial novel by the young Count Alexey Tolstoy."

"Is this the most important Paris magazine?"

"No, there are several others well worth mentioning. One of the bitterest anti-Bolshevik papers is Bouritz's 'La Cause Commune.' This weekly is also one of the largest foreign papers. The man himself is an arresting figure. He is a Socialist-Revolutionary, and as such was for a long time exiled from Russia. When war broke out his patriotism became inflamed and he returned home, only to be arrested. He was freed by the revolutionists, and subsequently re-arrested by the Bolsheviks. But he managed to make good his escape to Paris, where he is editing this newspaper. Bouritz is famous as the exposé of Azeff, the terrorist leader, who was at the same time a most important agent of the Imperial Secret Service. He himself is not merely a revolutionist, but he is also a historian of revolution, and has compiled a calendar which gives day by day the revolutionary events of the last hundred years. Besides his weekly, he is occupied with editing a Russian classic, for Bouritz is a detective, a revolutionist, a journalist and a scholar all rolled into one."

"The weekly, 'Pour la Russie,' published in Switzerland, while a Menshevik paper, differs from Bouritz's by being more liberal. He supported Kolchak and Yudenitch, and is now heralding Wrangel simply as opponents of the Bolsheviks, whereas the Swiss paper holds off from these men in spite of its opposition to the present régime. A Parisian daily, called the Latest News is more recent than 'La Cause Commune' and also more objective."

"Pour la Russie" is sometimes quoted in a democratic Berlin paper, 'Golos Rossi'; the voice of Russia. And it is also in Berlin that the only illustrated monthly outside of Russia is published, which is known as 'Rus.' The chief trouble with all these periodicals and newspapers is that the intellectuals were bewildered by the revolution, and ignorant of the course

of events. The outside publications, whether in Paris or London or Switzerland, are marked by a lack of constructive thought. An exception to this is the Berlin biweekly, 'Zhizn' or 'Life,' which was commented upon by Miss Elizabeth Reynolds Hapgood in a recent issue of The New Republic. Mr. Yarmolinsky drew forward a copy of the first number, with its gay green title, and translated its motto and a passage from its profession de foi. The first read: "Messenger of peace and labor." The second follows: "The period of destruction is coming to an end. With every day we sense more and more clearly the approach of the creative period of the Russian Revolution. . . . To the gathering of forces for this creative work our journal is dedicated."

Some of the best newspapers, of a purely informal character, are appearing on the border, in places like Reval, Helsingfors and Riga, whose proximity makes more reliable news possible.

The Russians in the United States hesitated to return when revolution broke out, fearing a recurrence of the 1905 débacle. The distance was another factor that has kept them in the country. The consequence was of course a flourishing Russian press. For about 10 years two papers have existed in New York—"Russkoye Slovo" and "Nory Mir," in addition to others published as far apart as Chicago and Buenos Aires. The latter is a little four-page sheet, a typical Left Wing paper, dealing with Labor news and such material as filtered through about the fatherland. It was to this paper that Trotsky contributed early in 1917, when he lived in a three-room tenement in the Bronx with his wife and three children. "Russkoye Slovo," on the contrary, had no political affiliations and assumed a hostile attitude toward the Bolshevik régime. There is also a third paper, which, while not a party paper, is inclined to take an optimistic view with regard to the future of Soviet Russia. "Nory Mir" was suppressed and was superseded by a number of more temporary publications.

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THE WONDER OF WIRELESS

Mile-long waves which travel so fast that they could go round the world seven times in less than a second—these are the things we are reading about daily, the electric disturbances set up in space or in the "ether" which fills space, by wireless aerials spotted all over the world.

If you strike the middle C on a piano, and the C an octave below, a person standing some distance away will hear both notes simultaneously, yet the middle C sets up twice as many air waves as the lower C; the sound travels at the same speed, the wave-length is different.

Just the same with wireless signals. One transmitting apparatus may send out waves 1000 meters long, another 5000 meters. Both travel at the same rate, about 186,000 miles per second, but the longer waves are more suitable for long-distance transmission.

A meter is rather more than a yard and the early wave-lengths employed in wireless were 300 and 600 meters; the former for short distances, the latter for longer ones. Very much longer waves are in frequent use today.

It is well known how a certain glass cup or vase in a room will ring in sympathy with a certain note struck on the piano because if struck or tapped it would vibrate itself and give out the same note.

The phenomenon of resonance will cause anything to vibrate whose natural rate of vibration happens to be that of the note struck. A tuning-fork, for instance, which gave the note C would vibrate—very faintly no doubt—if held near a musical instrument on which the same C was struck.

Now imagine a tuning fork the prongs of which could be lengthened or shortened at will, so that whatever note was struck, i. e., whatever length or musical wave was sent out—you could adjust the fork to respond to it. Translate sound wave phenomenon into electro magnetic (or wireless) wave phenomena, and your tuning fork can make your receiver respond to whatever length of wireless wave the station is sending out.

For good technical reasons wireless wave-lengths are measured in meters, and when we read of a 1000-meter wave it means that the length of each disturbance sent through space with the inconceivable velocity of 186,000 miles a second is some 1093 yards in length. Seventeen of 186,000 miles a second is some between two wireless stations 10 miles apart. The receiver would tune his circuit to respond to a 1000-meter wave length.

These waves do not follow each other with the grandiose solemnity of sea waves; in wireless telephony 100,000 of them may come flashing by in the course of a second. So delicate is the receiving apparatus of today that little interference is caused through the hundreds of messages that are crossing space at one and the same time, with many a different wave length.

Methods of tuning are highly re-

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finer, though simple. Directional devices have also helped considerably in this way. Yet it seems wonderful that, while a separate pair of wires is needed for every telephone circuit at work, innumerable people could speak by wireless through the common ether without interference, save that "listeners-in" would be able to gather up innumerable fragments of their conversation.

FLOWERS OF THE NIGHT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Most of the night-blooming flowers are exceedingly sweet. Most of them, too, are modest in their apparel. They have no such brilliant colors as the day bloomers, but depend upon their fragrance to attract the insects which carry the pollen from bloom to bloom. Most of these flowers are not ornamental during the day, with their tightly closed buds and nodding heads. For that reason they are most likely to be given a secluded spot near the porch or perhaps just outside the bedroom window, where their perfume will be wafted into the room on the breeze of the night. Nothing can be more delightful to an occasional occupant of the guest chamber than to be greeted with the perfume of the night-scented stock, as the shadows of evening drop down and blot out the landscape. In no way a pretentious flower, its likeable lies wholly in the delicacy of its odor, and in England perhaps more than in this country it is used freely in cottage gardens.

Another of these fragrant night bloomers is Nicotiana. A very inconspicuous garden subject while the day lingers, it unfolds its white flowers quite early in the evening and emits a sweet and pungent fragrance which settles down almost like falling dew over the whole garden. It is not strange that gardeners love to visit their flowers in the evening, especially by moonlight, when the white blossoms dot the border like stars, and the air is sweet with their odor.

There are other flowers which glorify the night with their fragrance. One of them, the yucca, or Spanish bayonet, is attractive even during the day; yet its myriads of creamy cups expand to their greatest fullness only at nightfall. During the day they have little or no odor, but when eventide draws on it is as though a score of vials had suddenly been unstopped to allow the escape of concentrated essences.

After all, though, the most glorious of all the night-blooming flowers common to the garden is the moonflower, a climber. The blossoms, each like a mammoth saucer, are produced in great numbers and unfold their tightly twisted petals in late afternoon, even before darkness falls. It is a delightful experience to watch them open, for the transformation is affected so rapidly that a change from a tight bud to a full bloom flower takes place in a few moments. As the petals open, the sweetness of the flower is thrown upon the air and attracts even from a long distance a night-flying moth, the only creature which is able to reach the bottom of the deep cup wherein the nectar is secreted. This moth has a tongue which rolls up like a spring, and when it is uncoiled measures six inches. Other insects may search for the sweets which the flower contains, but this one alone is provided with a tongue which can find it.

While it was the jessamine which the poet had in mind when he wrote about flowers which Keep their odors to themselves all day, But when the sunlight dies away, Let their delicious secret out, yet the words apply equally well to many other flowers of the night.

Aldworth for Sale

Tennyson's house, Aldworth, on Blackdown, is for sale. Close to Haslemere Aldworth stands in lovely wild Surrey country. A long avenue of scrub oak, which marks the road along which Cromwell and his army are said to have marched from Arundel Castle, runs along the side of the Tennyson property and leads right on to Blackdown.

In the shadow of these ancient trees Tennyson took his morning walks, arrayed in a great voluminous black cloak and sombrero hat. T. P. O'Connor remarks of this hat and cloak that it emphasized the long bearded face and that it was the best makeup for a poet he ever saw on or off the stage.

When the first stone of Aldworth was laid in 1868 the poet's wife made the following entry in her diary under date of April 23: "Shakespeare's birthday. A. In excellent spirits; he was pleased with the inscription on the stone: 'Prosper Thou the works of our hands. O prosper Thou our handiwork.'"

He really was a gentleman, you say; his very sword showed it; and it after that test he saves you from a highwayman with that very sword, your fate is sealed, and it will probably hang over the mantelpiece for ever more; he will have a new dress sword for the wedding to inspire your children's children to ask daily for the history of that adventure.

Gallop all the country over. The last night's partner to behold.

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JUDGING GENTILITY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Gentlemen who had, survived the fashion of wearing swords," wrote Austen Leigh, 60 years ago, "were known to regret the disuse of that custom, because it put an end to one way of distinguishing those who had, from those who had not, been used to good society." To wear your sword with grace you must have been born a gentleman and practiced wearing it from the day when your hair was first powdered. That putting away of childish things, that assumption of the "toga virilis," came at an age which would be intolerable to the modern boy. Eight or nine years saw you fitted out like a miniature gentleman, complete from head to foot, and a fond and doting mother might even anticipate this date, as in the famous case of Tommy Merton, who made his bow in high life, to the amazement of Harry Sandford, at the age of seven.

If sad scenes await him who is born and bred to the use of the sword, what are the social pitfalls into which the swordswearer, who is also the maker of his own fortune, shall tumble? A century earlier, when swords were longer and clumsier, his case was even worse, as Sir Walter Scott's apprentice found, poor Jim Vin, when he fell over his rapier a second time and felt that "the trinket knows I am no true gentleman, and does it of set purpose." Here is Mr. Mayor, practicing for his presentation at St. James', the sword sticks out this way and that, like the toes of a bad rider, and nothing he can do will give it that air of graceful negligence which Mr. Mayor admired, and, poor man, fancied easy in the gallant customers who frequent his shop. Or Hogarth's Rake, possessed of his fortune and entering on high life; it is easier for him than for Mr. Mayor, in that he is younger and more personable; but see him try to dance with his partner. He bows and turns in the graceful movements of the minuet, but he forgets his sword. Too near.

Rip! There it goes, entangled in the trimmings of her stately hoop; and Tom is put to shame and his guiltless partner likewise. Or your country squire, born and bred to the sword, has a fancy for Bath waters. He enters the assembly rooms, and is met by murmurs of amazement. A servant looks at him, and hastens across the room, returning with a little lean man dressed in the height of fashion. "My dear sir, my dear sir, no swords here, and no boots"; and as he speaks, he lays his hand on Squire's arm and maneuvers him toward the door. It is 20 minutes before the victim can be made to realize that pumps instead of boots can alone be worn in those sacred precincts, and that swords are anathema throughout Beau Nash's dominions.

Richardson looked on himself, nay, was treated by his contemporaries, as the "Censor Morum" of his age; and Taste and Morality, two great gods to whom much lip-service was done in his century, must both have been satisfied when the virtuous Sir Charles Grandison, wearing a dress sword, and his long debated lady danced a minuet at their own wedding for the gratification of the company. Taste required a sword; Morality, in the person of Richardson, sanctified its use; and to choose a dress sword well was no easy matter.

Here was another pitfall. You might, in the words of a contemporary, "chuse a Birmingham Sword Hilt adorned with Diamonds of Foil or Steel, or that seems to the Vulgar Eye to consist of Diamonds, or such like costly Ornaments"; but unless you chose with taste, your pains were in vain, and your over-decorated hilt gave away its unreality. A diamond-hilted sword was a royal gift to princes and ambassadors; your plain man had better stick to inland steel, and avoid Birmingham diamonds.

But, as we have said, the wearing of swords had at least this convenience, that you could put down your partner at the assembly as a gentleman or not without need of words, and so avoid one little social trial—mistaking the position of your new acquaintance, to wit, and repenting later on. When

LABOR INVESTING IN LIBERTY BONDS

Unions and Individuals Buying
Government Savings Securities
Freely, Greatly Aiding in
Stabilizing the Bond Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Organized Labor, both through its central unions and individually, has been investing heavily in Liberty bonds, Victory notes and government savings securities, and has thus not only provided financial safety for its members, but has gone far toward reassuring ignorant and anxious investors in Liberty bonds and has aided in stabilizing the market for those securities, it is announced in a statement just issued by William Mather Lewis, director of the savings division of the Treasury Department.

"The American Federation of Labor, long an advocate of thrift, reiterated at its annual convention the necessity for its members to adopt some form of easy saving for their individual benefit and the good of the country, and recommended government savings securities as the best and safest method wage earners could adopt," said the statement.

"Moreover, the federation, firm in the belief that Liberty bonds and Victory notes are the best and safest investment in the world, advised every international and federal union, every state federation of Labor, every central Labor body and every individual member to hold their bonds, and to take advantage of the present prices to buy more for cash or on installment and retain them to maturity.

"The response to this wise counsel was immediate. International unions, state Labor bodies and affiliated organizations placed themselves on record at the first opportunity as endorsing this stand for the financial safety of the wage earner. Among those which took formal action are the state federations of Labor of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Georgia, the International Typographical Union, the California Building Trades Council and scores of others. The typographical union signified its action by buying \$40,000 worth of Liberty bonds with surplus union funds.

"In New York State alone, similar action has been taken within the last month by the state conventions of the machinists, the carpenters, the building trades council, the printing trades council, the soft drink and brewery workers, the cigar makers, the steam engineers, painters, paper hangers and decorators.

"Individual members have not been behind the organizations in adopting the policy of safe investment. Savings societies in industrial plants have been increased by the thousands, over 60,000 members having been added in the third federal reserve district alone. In the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation at Camden, New Jersey, savings of workers have almost doubled and now a total of about \$5000 a week is placed in war savings stamps. At the Rock Island, Illinois, arsenal the percentage of increase has been even greater. Similar reports came from every section of the country."

APPLES FOR NEW YORK AT REDUCED PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York's bumper crop of apples will not go begging for buyers, because the Department of Markets here will bring large quantities from the farms and sell them at the rate of five pounds for 25 cents. The prevailing price is from two pounds for 15 cents to 10 cents each. The growers, having complained that dealers and speculators sought to gain control of the crop at prices less than the cost of the barrels, Edwin J. O'Malley, commissioner of markets, arranged with a market man to act as receiver and distributor to the trade at a small profit, and the retail price is to be fixed. Three carloads will be brought in on trial. If the public likes the plan, more will be provided.

SALVADOR MAKES OIL DISCOVERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Important petroleum discoveries have been made in Salvador, according to official advices received in Washington on Saturday, and the people of that country are developing prospects which have been technically approved. Inquiries as to the stand of the Salvadoran Government regarding investments by foreigners disclosed that a new law has been enacted providing for government ownership of all petroleum deposits. The President of the Republic is empowered under certain conditions to grant concessions for oil development and to approve the transfer of concessions from one party to another. The owner of the surface land has the first right for concessions on his property.

OAKLAND FAILS TO STOP FERRY INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

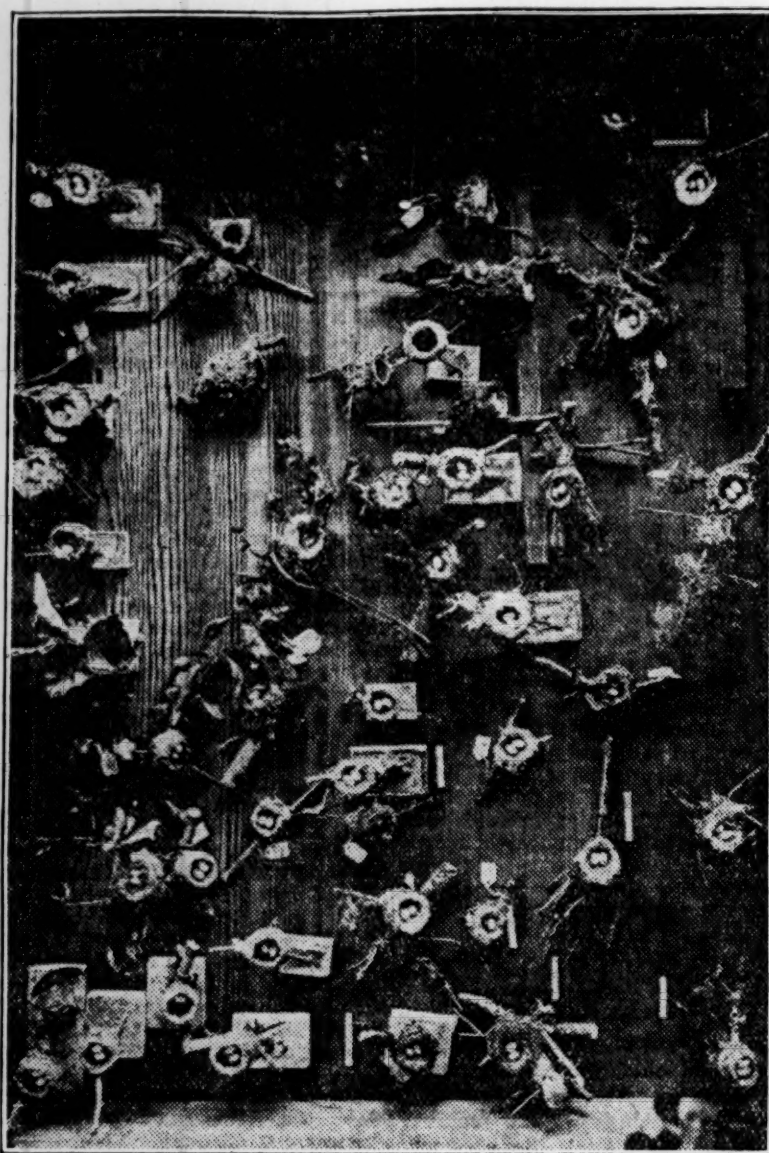
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The state railroad commission has refused the request of the city of Oakland, filed through the city attorney, to have the 20 per cent ferry rate increase suspended. The higher charge is now in effect on all ferry lines out of San Francisco.

This action by the railroad commis-

THE MUSEUM OF OOLOGY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

About three years ago there was incorporated in Santa Barbara, California, an institution designated as The Museum of Comparative Oölogy, organized under the patronage of certain public-spirited citizens of substantial means in that city. Its primary object as its name indicates, is to bring together, ultimately, a col-



Humming birds' nests arranged as if the mother bird might fly twittering back at any moment

lection of eggs of every known species of birds in the world. Incidentally, its scope embraces everything pertaining to birds and bird life.

A test case, it is stated, will soon be brought before the United States Supreme Court. If the act is declared constitutional by the court, the rate-fixing power as to freight and passenger rates will be removed.

JAPANESE LOSES GUARDIANSHIP PLEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Refusing a recent application of a Japanese for the guardianship over his minor children, Judge George H. Cabanis stated that he believed the action was an attempt to evade the anti-alien land ownership law. The case was an application for guardianship papers by a Japanese father who stated that his two children each owned a half interest in a 20-acre tract of land, worth \$3500. One child is three years old and the other one year.

Another application was for the guardianship of two children, one nine and the other seven, who had 30 acres, valued at \$5000, and four town lots at Rosedale valued at \$2500. Another was for a daughter of two years, who owns property valued at \$2500.

These are the first cases that have come before the San Francisco courts, and the attorneys claim that "it was a mistake." Before the agitation and passage of the Anti-Alien Land Law, the guardian subterfuge was used very freely, and thousands of acres of land were held by young Japanese children native to this country.

PLAN TO INCREASE MILEAGE OF CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Necessity of getting more miles per day out of each car was emphasized at a meeting of more than 100 railroad representatives, presidents and vice-presidents of railroads, who came to Chicago last week to discuss plans for meeting the demands of transportation. Since the cessation of federal control, according to A. S. Binkley of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the railroads have increased car mileage from 23 miles to 26 miles a day, and it is planned to get an average of 30 miles per day. Each additional mile per day, that is gotten out of the nation's freight cars, he said, is equivalent to adding 90,000 new cars to the equipment.

To further accelerate transportation, the executives voted to increase the cost to a railroad for the use of a car from another road from 90 cents to \$1.10 a day. This, they believe, will aid in getting cars back to their own roads quickly.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON DEPARTS

NEW YORK, New York—Sir Thomas Lipton sailed on the Baltic on Saturday, bidding the city a good-bye to America and reiterating that he would challenge again for the America's Cup.

NEW STEEL STRIKE PREVENTION URGED

Interchurch Commission of Inquiry Asks Public to Press for Employee - Employer Conference Under Federal Auspices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Having asserted that the managers of the steel industry have not given an adequate answer to the charges contained in the commission's report on the steel strike, the commission of inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement in an open letter to the public now asks all citizens:

"Is the nation helpless before conditions in a basic industry which promise a future crisis? Can our democratic society be moved to do industrial justice without the pressure of crisis itself?"

The commission believes that continuance of present conditions within the industry cannot lead to anything but another strike.

"We call upon the public, under whatever forms of organization merit the term public-spirited, to offer service of cooperation to the federal government to initiate or extend independent investigations into conditions in the steel industry, to meet the challenge to orderly progress which is implicit in the present preparations by unions and owners for a new conflict. The alternative possibility is employee-employer conference under federal auspices, begun now. Let the public press for this first step."

"The letter recalls that the report on the steel strike set forth the fundamental causes of the strike, said that strike-causing grievances persisted, so that the industry was drifting toward unrestricted warfare, and recommended primarily that the federal government set up a commission which should initiate free, open conference between employee and employer."

Since the report there have been these three significant developments: The President has referred the report to the Secretary of Labor, who has taken up the matter with the commission of inquiry; the American Federation of Labor has announced that it will make a new drive to organize the industry; a new association of steel manufacturers has been formed with the announced purpose of meeting the attack of the unions.

"Our report's six-months-old predictions are not denied by the march of events," says the commission. "We hold that the events punctuate the report's question, 'Can not a democracy govern itself; must the public, forewarned, rest inert while a basic industry prepares trouble for all?'"

"Just because the strike is some way off or because the national campaigns to allocate our political governance are on, is the great democracy to let economic governance go by sheer default?"

Demand for Action
"The report's basic statements have not been challenged; on the contrary, the bulk of public opinion as noted in our open letter to the managers of the steel industry expresses a surprisingly widespread demand for action on the facts exhibited. The commission feels that it can await with confidence any recommendation being prepared by the Secretary of Labor."

Meanwhile the commission calls on the people to offer to cooperate with the federal government to prevent another strike.

"The 12-hour day," asks the commission, "involving hundreds of thou-

sands, the seven-day week, wages that make for unhealthy communities and an under-bred race, arbitrary management which penalizes the American spirit and corrupts its institutions—is the reform of all this to be left simply to the hazard of a strike?"

With reference to the charge quoted from The Iron Age that the report was obviously biased against the steel industry, the commission says:

"The industry consists of more than 400,000 workmen and one huge and many smaller companies whose officials manage the plants in behalf of thousands of stockholders. The commission had no bias against the workmen nor the stockholders nor the machinery, and it had for the company heads only a determination to find out the facts about their management of the industry; on the facts that report emphatically condemns the chief policies of the chief managers. Frankly, is not this talk of bias principally the reaction of officials in an industry which has fallen so far behind the times in the matter of industrial relations that the directly worded criticisms of the ordinary progressive citizen sound to them like sacrilege?"

LABOR DAY IN UNITED STATES

Observation of Marne-Lafayette Day Coincides With the Workers' Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Labor Day, and also the sixth anniversary of the first battle of the Marne and the anniversary of Lafayette, will be celebrated by various organizations here in addition to those of Labor.

The Lafayette-Marne celebration held annually since 1915 will take place at West Point, with John J. Chapman presiding, Herbert Hoover as the speaker and Jean Parmentier, representing the French Minister of Finance, as chief guest. Messages will be read from French government and military officials. Celebrations in other parts of the country will include the raising of a Washington-Lafayette flag over Independence Hall in Philadelphia simultaneously with the raising of a similar emblem over the City Hall in Paris. Organized Labor throughout the country will include observation of Lafayette-Marne Day in its celebrations.

The speakers at the local Labor celebration will be Franklin D. Roosevelt, James O'Connell of the American Federation of Labor, and Justice Jacob S. Stahl. The radical Labor element will hear speeches by William D. Haywood in behalf of political prisoners. The city has forbidden a meeting of this element in Union Square.

PROPORTION OF WOMEN VOTERS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—There are 130,730 registered women voters in 38 cities in the State, out of an aggregate of 671,841 voters, according to a canvass of registration figures made by The Associated Press. The names of many women were already carried on local lists of those eligible to vote for school committees, and were automatically transferred to the state registration lists by order of Albert P. Langtry, Secretary of the Commonwealth. Woburn reported the largest proportion of women registrants, with 2585 women and 3437 men eligible to vote tomorrow at the state primaries. Lynn rated second, with a registration of 5100 women and 7800 men. The Boston figures were 31,527 women and 120,242 men.

INVESTIGATION OF FUND DEMANDED

Loyal Coalition Asks Inquiry Into an Alleged Contribution by So-Called "Irish Republic" to "Influence American Election"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Investigation of the \$1,500,000 fund voted by the Dail Eireann, controlling body of the so-called "Irish Republic," to influence the American presidential election, has been demanded in a telegram to Senator Kenyon in Chicago from The Loyal Coalition in this city. The demand sets forth that any attempt by "foreign money" to control American politics constitutes a most serious menace to the whole structure of American self-government. The text of the telegram follows:

"That the investigation by the committee of campaign funds which are improper in amount and purpose may be comprehensive and of definite value, we urge that you deal unflinchingly with the fact disclosed to the American people by the Philadelphia Public Ledger and other American papers, namely, that the Dail Eireann, the governing body of the so-called 'Irish Republic,' has voted to spend \$1,500,000 to influence the presidential election in this country and bring about the recognition of the so-called 'Irish Republic.'"

"Nothing can be fraught with graver danger to our whole structure of self-government than the use of foreign money, such as this is, to influence the political affairs of the nation."

"Its destructive purpose has been plainly stated, and clearly comes under the scope of your committee. In the name of clean American politics, we demand an investigation. We suggest that summons be served on the editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger and agents for the Department of Justice who must be familiar with the facts of this case. Such information as we have is at your disposal."

REPUBLICAN FUND CLAIM REAFFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—That his testimony before the senatorial committee investigating campaign funds was truthful, was asserted here on Saturday by Fred W. Upham, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, in denying the charges of Gov. James M. Cox, Democratic nominee for the presidency, made in a series of speeches in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Will H. Hays, who was also charged with perjury by Governor Cox, is in New York City.

"I know and appreciate the nature of an oath," said Mr. Upham, "and I am the treasurer and know all about the financial work that has been done. No money has gone to anyone except to me, except as I stated, to the congressional committee. We have no other collection agencies."

NEW STATE TREASURER

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gov. Calvin Coolidge on Saturday afternoon nominated James Jackson of Westwood to be treasurer and receiver-general of the Commonwealth, in place of Fred J. Burrell, who resigned following criticism of his conduct while in office. An examination of the books kept by the former treasurer, ordered by the Executive Council, is said to reveal no irregularities. The complaint against Mr. Burrell was that he used the influence of his office to obtain private business.

TO THE
Customers and Employees of the



American Woolen Company

The American Woolen Company will show its Spring 1921 line to the trade on Thursday, September 9th.

The American Woolen Company mills will start preparatory departments on Monday, September 13th, and other departments thereafter as soon as possible.

The wage scale will be the same as when the mills were forced to shut down in July.

American Woolen Company

By WM. M. WOOD, President

DEXTER
Comfort is the natural result
of its light weight. A new
LION
COLLAR
UNITED SHIRT AND COLLAR CO. ALSO
MAKERS OF LION SHIRTS, TROUSERS, ETC.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Meeting at the Barley Field

"Oh, those fowls again! And so early too! Every morning it is the same thing. Oh dear!" Dan stretched himself. There was only just room in his kennel to do this, for Dan had grown since the day the kennel had been built for him. Then he continued his soliloquy thoughtfully, while the fowls in the coop close by kept up their chorus of cackling and crowing with evident delight.

"Well, this morning is this morning, isn't it? It can't be yesterday or tomorrow. No, it can't be. In that case I've a lot to do. I'm sure I've a lot to do this morning. So after all perhaps it is just as well the fowls gave me an early call."

Outside the kennel the air seemed chilly and the sky looked very gray, except in the east where the clouds were breaking and brilliant splashes of light seemed to promise a fine day. "Now for Poppy," said Dan, and he trotted off with that unmistakable air which belongs to dogs on such occasions, and seems to say as plainly as possible, "please don't hinder me, I'm on important business." It must have been important too, for Dan was using a short cut across the kitchen garden to the stable, which was his first place of call. He scratched at the door, and then sniffed loudly at all the cracks and crevices in the mare's home before he got any answer from within.

"Is that you, Dan?" asked the mare. "Yes, Poppy." "You're about early." "Yes, I know. I came round to remind you that I have to go and look after that friend of mine this morning. But I don't want to miss you when you go out. So will you be sure and go round past the barley field?"

"Well, I will try to go that way, but of course, I can't promise to come," replied Poppy, putting her head close up to the door inside so that Dan would be able to hear her.

"Oh, I shall quite understand if you don't come that you had no choice and had to go the other way over the bridge. But you will try and make our mistress understand you want to go the other way, won't you?"

"I'll come if I can, you may be sure of that, Dan. Is your friend staying in the barley field then?" "Yes, I shall be able to see him later in the day, of course, but I want to get his breakfast round to him, you see."

"Oh, certainly." "I'm going now, Poppy. To get the biscuit. Tim said he would get it for me."

"Do you suppose he will have got it?" asked Poppy, who was rather dubious about the cat's attitude toward strange dogs.

"Tim, oh yes. He is very kind really. Last night when I asked him to help me he asked all kinds of questions about my friend, the Irish terrier, and he even promised to help me. You see, I purposely saved the biscuit at supper last night and then was called out unexpectedly and had no time to run back into the kitchen for it. However, Tim will be sure to have managed it all right. I'm going now, good-by, Poppy."

"Good-by, Dan. I'll be looking out for you a little later near the barley field."

The summer house at the end of the lawn was Dan's next place of call, where he found the cat fast asleep in one of the chairs. He looked at Tim wonderingly for a moment, and then,

"Timmy, Timmy, wake up," he said, very gently thrusting his nose into the ball of fluff. Timmy gradually showed signs of waking up by uncurling and stretching, while Dan waited as patiently as he could.

"What do you want, Dan?" Tim asked presently with a fine show of indifference.

"I want you to tell me if you were able to get the biscuit for me last night?" Dan replied.

"Oh, yes, I got it, but you don't want it yet; it is very early, I know." Tim licked his paw and rubbed his ear slowly and deliberately.

"The fowls woke me early, and I was rather glad because I do want to take breakfast to my friend Jerry and then meet Poppy when she takes our mistress for a ride. Tell me where you put the biscuit, Timmy, and then I will get it."

"You can't get it yourself; I must come too," replied the cat. He stood up leisurely and sprang to the ground; led the way across the lawn and then round to the kitchen. Dan felt he would like to have urged Tim to go a little faster, but he determined to be patient, for, after all, Tim had been very kind in helping him so much. At the kitchen window Tim left Dan below and sprang on to the window sill and from there climbed on to a thick creeper that was growing up the wall. At a spot almost level with the top of the window Dan saw Tim draw out from amongst the leaves a large biscuit.

"It's rather big so I shall drop it for you to catch," whispered Tim, looking down at Dan. "All right, I'm ready," and almost at once down came the biscuit and Dan caught it splendidly in his mouth. "Timmy, you always pretend to be so indifferent but you always give yourself away by doing some splendid thing to help us."

"Where are you going now?" asked Tim. "With this to the barley field," was Dan's reply, glancing at the biscuit. As I told you last night, Jerry's owners moved away from where he was living and he happened to be out

at the time, and he doesn't remember the address of where they were moving to. I expect during the day to get some news for him about his people, and if you should hear any one talking about them you might let me know. His owner's name is Rae."

"Oh, all right. You had better go and see your friend Jerry now, hadn't you? If you want to meet Poppy on her ride." Tim turned away, and Dan went off in the other direction without another word, for he knew Tim better than to tell him how much obliged to him he was for his help.

A little later Timmy stepped leisurely over to the stable. Poppy was saddled and waiting. It was a rule with them not to talk together unless they were alone, so this morning, there being others present, they just smiled at one another, and Timmy retired into the long grass to watch. When Poppy was just trotting off to take their mistress for a ride, out he sprang.

"Oh, Tim, you are here this morning, are you?" asked the lady. Timmy walked proudly along beside Poppy with his tail high in the air, and he continued to walk and listen to the rider's chatter until they were well on the road to the barley field. He stopped then, and Poppy gave him a knowing look before she started to canter up the road and leave him behind.

"Dan is right, Tim is splendid. He just did that to get us well started on the road," was Poppy's thought. From the top of the chestnut tree Timmy saw Dan join the others. And with so many helpers Dan was able to assist his friend Jerry still more that day by finding out the new address of his owners.

British Nesting Birds

The Nightingale (*Daulias luscinia*)

The nightingale is justly renowned to surpass all other birds for its wonderful vocal powers which it pours forth at all hours of both day and night. Its song is full of melody, quality, and variety. Many attempts have been made to represent its warbling in syllables, but it remains indescribable. The soft flute-like notes may be heard at a great distance in the stillness of the night.

The nightingale usually arrives in the south and southeastern counties of England during the middle of April and gradually extends its range over the midlands, and reaches its western and northern limits toward the latter part of the month. Although the north and extreme west of this country are apparently equally well suited for the requirements of this bird, strange as it is, it is not known to occur in Cornwall and Wales, excepting the eastern borders of the latter, chiefly in Glamorgan and Brecon. In Devonshire it only frequents the eastern districts. It occasionally reaches Cheshire. In Yorkshire when it occurs sparingly in the southern portions of the county its northern limit is reached, as it is unknown in either Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. It is also not known to have ever visited Scotland or Ireland.

The favorite haunts of this bird are sheltered coppices, woods, and plantations with an abundance of entangled undergrowth and mossy banks covered with dense vegetation. To these favored spots the birds resort annually. Nesting operations commence early in May. The usual site chosen for the abode is either on or close to the surface of the ground. The nest is of large size and loosely constructed of dried grasses and an abundance of dry leaves, chiefly those of the oak and hawthorn; the center forms a deep cup-shaped hollow lined with fine grass stems and rootlets.

In many respects the nightingale is very similar to the familiar robin, it resembles it in form, actions, and habits. When it suddenly alights on the ground it takes a careful survey of its surroundings as it is a shy bird, always on the alert (except while peacefully perched in some secluded bush or other dense cover uttering forth its beautiful song), at such times it may with care be closely approached, and its music heard to perfection.

Toward the end of August and September the nightingale starts on its return journey south, to winter in Central Africa.

This wonderful musician is of very somber coloring, being of a russet-brown above, and the tail and tail-coverts of a rich chestnut-red. The underparts are pale buff, grayish on the breast, and the under tail-coverts buff. In size the nightingale only slightly exceeds that of the robin. For so small a bird its vocal powers are extraordinary.

The Shadow Child

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I have a little comrade Who stays with me all day. He comes at early morning And watches all my play. He never answers questions; Tho' I shout with all my might, He never seems to hear me. And he often hides from sight. Sometimes he's short and funny. Or he stretches thin and tall; He lies upon the carpet, Or he runs right up the wall. We often race together, But he always wins from me. I have to run around things. While he slips through, you see. I asked mother this morning 'Twas proper or quite right Without an explanation He should go away each night. She told me all about it. And from what she says it seems, He plays with other children While I'm in the land of dreams.

A Visit to a Spring

"Oh Grandma! Let's go to the beach."

"Very well," replied Grandma. "Show me the way."

Virginia looked at her grandmother and saw that she was smiling as if it were a joke. Virginia thought a



"Last, round the woody turn we swing"

moment and then she too laughed. Of course they couldn't go to the beach. She had forgotten that she was in Nevada, over 500 miles from her beloved ocean. Virginia's home was in Los Angeles, and she was often taken to the seashore. Father called her his water baby, for she loved to wade, play and bathe in the ocean.

"Grandma, how do you get along without the ocean? It is lovely to visit you, but I do miss the ocean."

Before Grandma could reply a car purred up the driveway.

"There comes Mrs. Lee and the twins. They have come to call on you."

Virginia had been at the ranch three days and had missed her city playmates, so she welcomed these little Nevada girls with joy.

"The girls," said Mrs. Lee, "want to go swimming so we thought we would come by for Virginia."

Swimming in Nevada! Virginia looked from one to the other, to see if it was a joke, but Jean showed her a new bathing cap, while Jeanette displayed an extra pair of water wings.

"I am so glad you came after Virginia, she was just wishing she could go to the beach."

"See our bathing suits, Mrs. Martin, Mother made them."

"Yes indeed, I made one for Virginia, I will get it."

"Oh look mother! See that cute little dog."

Virginia laughed as her St. Charles spaniel came up to the car, to make friends. "He heard you say that you were going swimming and he is asking to go, he loves the water."

"He can come," said both little girls at once, and opened the car door and invited him in. He needed no urging but jumped in and wagged his tail to show his appreciation.

"Here's your bathing suit," said Grandma handing it to Virginia. "Have a good time."

"It is so pretty, thank you, Grandma," and she waved her hand as the car started.

"How far is it?" "Oh, about 10 miles," said Jeanette. "Such a nice ride, we go past several ranches, and the store, and up and down and around those hills. One place we go up, then down, and then up again, just like a roller coaster. Mother goes fast and it is such fun."

"Is it nice where we are going bathing?" "Nice," said Jean, "why it's the nicest place. The water is warm."

"Warm?" "Yes indeed, and so clear you can see the little fish."

"Oh, here's the joy jump." The car dipped down, then up, and Virginia agreed it was like a roller coaster. A short distance further, Mrs. Lee turned out of the main road and in a minute more they drew up at the spring.

Virginia saw a great deep hole about 20 feet across, and a wide ditch leading from it.

"This is a natural warm spring," said Mrs. Lee, as the children went to the edge of it. The water was very clear, and they could see the bottom and hundreds of little fish. On the other side the water was changeable, dark blue and green with glints of yellow like an opal.

"That," said Mrs. Lee, pointing to the spot, "is where the water bubbles out. It is called a bottomless hot spring because no one knows how deep it is. Years ago, some Indians took two lassos together, but the weighted end did not strike the bottom."

"Come now, children, we will go around the bend where the water is just right to bathe in."

They lost no time in getting into the water, and what a good time they had. Don, the spaniel, enjoyed the sport and came out looking very glossy and curly. Virginia thought that she never had had such a good

time in bathing. There were no breakers to dodge and the water was so clear, and warm.

On the way home Mrs. Lee promised that she would bring them often to the spring. The girls told many interesting things about Nevada, and Virginia decided that she was going to like the Sagebrush State very much.

Wild Orchids of New England

You may have thought of orchids as rare showy flowers of strange shapes and colors, associated only with tropical lands or with florists' shops and costly decorations. Possibly you were even a bit surprised at your first

viewed localities. Now and then florists display this wild orchid in their windows, and indeed it is worthy to stand with its cultivated sisters of the greenhouses and conservatories. There is a smaller purple fringed orchid also, having the general characteristics of its big sister.

Color is one of the chief charms of this plant family, but many of its members depend on other things instead. As you go on classifying orchids you may make the acquaintance of the yellow fringed, the green fringed, and the white fringed orchids, all of which may be found in some part of New England, as well as in a number of other parts of the United States.

There are other orchids which you may discover in the course of a summer, but an acquaintance with this dozen or so will give you much pleasure and a good start toward recognizing other orchids anywhere you may meet them. Five petals, the lower one lipped or fringed and oftentimes quaintly marked; a marshy habitat; striking color or fragrance, or both; and usually a long spur to hold the flower's nectar; all this is pretty sure to indicate a member of the orchid family.

The Big, Big Gopher

Have you heard of the gopher that lives in California? He is a little soft, fur-covered animal with little bright eyes. He has a thick flat head and very sharp white teeth. The little gopher is about the size of baby's hand and the great big gopher is half the size of papa's hand.

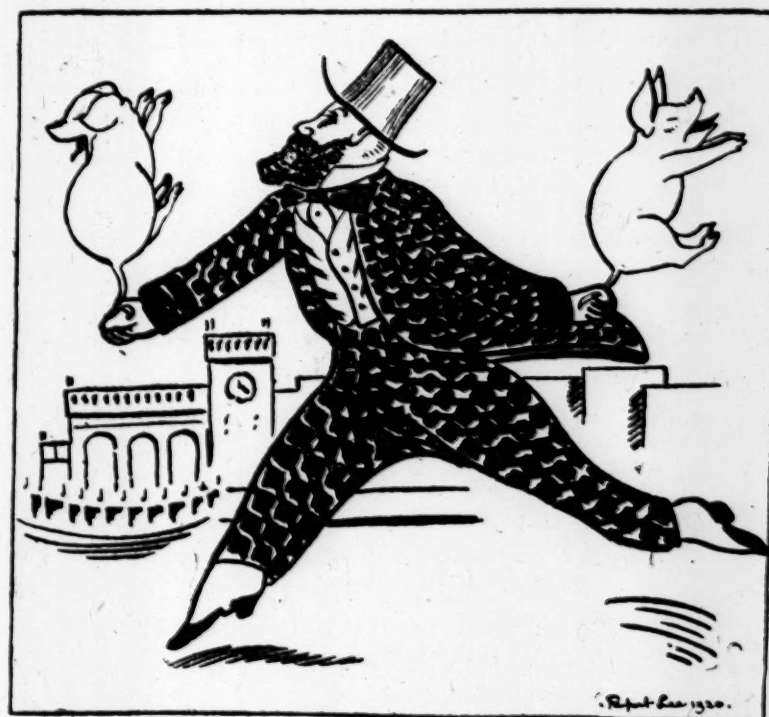
The big, big gopher is the one I am going to tell you about. He lived in my garden all one summer. I knew him very well. One morning I went into my garden very early. By a row of carrots I saw a pile of brown earth. It was humped up as big as a cabbage. While I stood there more earth came up from somewhere below. "What do you suppose made it?" I thought. He was digging in the ground, pushing it up. He was digging with his sharp white teeth and taking with his front feet. Then with his thick flat head he was pushing up the earth so he could have a nice home in the ground.

I stamped my foot and called to the gopher to stop. And called as you please he stopped. He heard the rumble of the earth when I stamped my foot. He kept very still and did not push up any more earth.

So I just tipped away and left him again. I walked very quietly so I would surprise the big, big gopher. Right by the row of carrots was a hole. And what else do you think I saw? I saw the big, big gopher himself. He was outside of his hole. He was watching me with his little beady eyes. He quivered his fine white whiskers that grow on his face like a kitty's whiskers. His long thin tail was stretched out straight on the ground. He moved his little front feet and quick as a flash he scampered down into his hole.

I waited and waited but he did not come up again. I walked around in the garden. The big, big gopher had made three or four holes more. Each one was a door to his home in the ground.

The gopher likes to live in the cool ground.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"He rushed down the Strand with a pig in each hand"

deed, you may need more than a bit of practice to distinguish one from the other. The former, however, has from one to three slender leaves from the base of the flower stem, while the Arethusa is leafless until its dainty pink blossoms have vanished from the meadows.

One of the most common of orchids, as well as the latest blooming of them all, is the slender little spike known as Ladies' Tresses, a thin stalk perhaps five to eight inches tall, closely crowded with tiny white blossoms of striking fragrance. As is the habit of the orchids, its lower buds open first, so that a single plant may remain in bloom for a week or 10 days. There is a smaller variety known as the slender Ladies' Tresses, with a twisted stalk and even tinier white flowers, which grows toward the end of the season in dry open fields and uplands, or even on not too carefully kept lawns of a country home, though almost without exception the orchids prefer marshes and bogs where they may easily obtain plenty of water.

Perhaps the loveliest of all north-ern wild orchids is the great purple fringed orchid which may be found on the edges of swamps and marshy ground from June to August, in fa-

lance, though beautiful, they seemed utterly unlike any flowers you had known. It is in the tropics that orchids attain their finest color and form, but even in other localities wild orchids are to be found, and even a slight acquaintance with them offers a great deal of pleasure and interest.

One of New England's earliest orchids is the lovely pink Lady's Slipper, which nearly every country child late May or June. It is not considered a common flower now, for its single bright flower topping two pale green leaves makes it a conspicuous find for anyone seeking it in the woods. Occasionally a pale or practically white specimen may be found. The Showy and the Yellow Lady's Slipper also belong to this family, growing westward to the Mississippi Valley or even farther. Of this latter variety, there are two types, the Smaller and the Large, both growing in the same localities frequently. The American Indians knew this plant by the quaint name of Moccasin Flower, and, indeed, the plump bulging outline of its blossoming flower does suggest a moccasin far more truly than a party slipper, in everything but color.

Later in the season, in moist fields and cool bogs come the Rose Pogonia, together with Arethusa and the Grass Pink. Rose Pogonia and Arethusa are quite similar in appearance; in-

The Puffins

The fleet is lying in an out-of-the-way harbor, among quiet little islands, and in one small bay lie a group of destroyers. The nearest one to the low, sandy beach is a long gray boat, with three slanting funnels and one slender mast. As it is just after midday the sun is shining brightly up in the blue sky and groups of officers and men are setting off in small boats.

The captain and the navigator are standing on the destroyer's deck talking together. A little gray sailing boat passes close by and a voice calls out to the destroyer:

"Coming for a sail today?" "No, we're going across to the island today," the captain replies. He sends the quartermaster to get the small rowing boat—the "skiff"—and departs below with the navigator to get ready. They take off their dark blue uniforms and put on white flannel trousers and tweed coats, coming up on deck again in five minutes' time to find the skiff bobbing alongside the gangway ladder.

"What time will you be back, sir?" asks the quartermaster, but the captain doesn't know himself so he says: "Later on."

Stepping into the little boat they push off from the destroyer's side and start rowing slowly down the bay, past all kinds of ships, destroyers, submarines, and vessels of all sorts. The navigator has his camera in his pocket and he asks the captain, "Shall we have a try to get those comic little birds again?" The captain laughs as he remembers their last attempt to get a close photograph of some little "puffins," and how they failed to get anything beyond an unexpected bath in a rock pool. "Yes, let's have another try," he says, and they head their boat for a low lying little island.

After half an hour's strong rowing the navigator asks whether they aren't nearly there. The captain, in answering the navigator's question, calls over his shoulder to him: "Nearly there now; it's this strong tide around here that makes such hard pulling."

"Suppose it is." Is all he says. But after a short time they run the skiff upon a "gravelly" beach and jump out themselves to haul it up out of the water, so that the rising tide won't float the skiff again and carry it away.

Straight ahead is the south shore of the island, a tall straight cliff a hundred feet high, and they make toward it.

"Over at the eastern end, I think, this time," proposes one of them, and they turn to the left at the cliff top, following the zig-zag line of the edge. Looking over they can see the ledges below, covered with big white and gray gulls, all sitting in rows. As the captain speaks the birds look up as though to say, "Hello, old chap! Can't get down here, can you?" and turn again to cleaning their wing feathers, and croaking with that strange sound which seagulls make. On the rocks at the foot of the cliff is a group of long-necked black birds—cormorants—who fall off the ledge with a splash into the sea as the navigator knocks a pebble over the edge in walking. But they are not looking for gulls or cormorants, so they go on toward the point which runs out at the east end of the island.

When they arrived behind a small rise, which goes up to a low cliff at the end, the captain calls a halt. "They usually sit in rows just on the edge, so we'd better go quietly now." They lie down on the grass, and the navigator gets his camera out, holding it before him on the grass. Then they crawl forward slowly, peeping over each bump in the ground before going on again. At last they come to the last rise and the slight slope which leads, after a few yards, to the edge of the cliff.

There sit the puffins—the quaint little birds they are after—and you have no idea how funny they look until you have seen them. Something of the shape of a penguin, they sit up in the same way, with tiny little wings like "dippers," cleaning and arranging the white feathers of their necks and breasts. They have beaks like a parrot, so that they seem to be all beak when you look at their heads—and they only stand about six or eight inches high.

"It will make a splendid picture if we can get within a yard of them," whispers the captain, and they crawl forward again slowly over the grass. One little puffin lifts his head and looks around: the two watchers lie quite still. Presently he returns to his busy cleaning, and they move slowly on another foot or so.

"I don't think we'd better move any closer," the navigator whispers, "or they'll see us, and all our trip will be for nothing." He lifts his camera slowly, pointing it as best he can toward the little group of ten puffins, all in various attitudes and busy cleaning themselves.

The navigator has his finger on the trigger of his camera when the captain whispers in his ear— "Just look at that one over there; no, that one on the tuft of grass, looking this way; just look at his face, do!"

The navigator looks: the extraordinary looking little bird with his quaint expression and the half-comic, half-serious gaze with which he looks around, so tickles the two watchers that the hills suddenly echo and re-echo with the sound of their laughter. "I can't help it," shouts the one. "They are too comic for anything."

Of course, at the first outburst, all the little puffins jumped over the cliff edge with little squeals, fluttering down on their tiny wings to ledges below; but—the most important thing of all—the navigator had snapped them with his camera just a fraction of a second before that laugh came out!

Nonsense Rhyme

There was an Old Person of Anerley, Whose conduct was strange and unmannerly.

He rushed down the Strand, With a pig in each hand, But returned in the evening to Anerley.

Evergreens

Pines and the larch, or tamarack, belong to the evergreen or cone-bearing family of trees. Pine leaves, or needles, grow wrapped in bundles of from two to five leaves each. White pines have five leaves, or needles, which are sometimes called, in a common cluster; yellow pines of the southern and western United States, and the "scrub" pines of New England have their leaves in groups of threes; while Norway pines, Jack pines, and pitch pines have only two needles to a bundle.

The leaves of the larch are much shorter and paler green, growing in clusters of ten or more, and although the larch is an "evergreen" tree it sheds its leaves in autumn as do the deciduous trees.

PARIS TO BEGIN A BIG HOUSING PLAN

Houses Will Be Built on the Site of Fortifications, Which Are to Be Removed to Allow Overcrowded City to Expand

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The picturesque fortifications of Paris are to disappear. Already the work is in hand, and although it is proceeding slowly at present, within a comparatively short time the capital of France will no longer be encircled by earthworks. The truth is that the so-called fortifications consisted of little more than a circular trench with a series of useless forts. It was sufficient, however, to prevent the expansion of the city.

Now Paris simply must expand. It is, at present, probably the most compact town in the world. It is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 people have been added to its population since 1914, and circumscribed as it is this can only mean overcrowding of the most indefensible kind. In fact Paris is overcrowded. A much larger population is squeezed into the same number of rooms than before. It is impossible to find any accommodation, except of course a temporary room at a hotel.

A Pang of Regret

On the site of the fortifications and beyond there will be a big housing scheme put into execution. Naturally it will be some years before the results of these decisions will be apparent, before there will be any real relief for the overcrowded Parisian. But at any rate first steps are taken toward the enlargement of the city. Certainly, those who are interested in old and picturesque aspects of European cities will experience a slight pang of regret that this course should have become inevitable.

The purpose is explained by the municipal authorities as the aggrandizement and the embellishment of the capital, which is stifled within its walls. In relation with the number of the population Paris possesses only half the free space that London or Berlin possesses.

It is proposed to reserve a considerable portion of the ground which will be recovered by the demolition of the fortifications for gardens and public parks and spacious avenues. According to figures which are given, a large quantity of building material will be available from the destroyed fortifications. In all there will be nearly a million cubic yards of such material of which four-fifths may be used for the erection of working-class houses at a comparatively low price.

Fort Obsolete

Andrew Lefèvre, the War Minister, has already written to the Prefect of the Seine notifying him that the restrictions which prevent the extension of certain communes are now removed and condemning the forts as militarily obsolete. Against this the General Council of the Seine urges that nothing should be done to interfere with its plans for the construction of gardens and all permission to build should be conditional. It suggests that although houses are undoubtedly needed it would be wrong to build upon the spaces abandoned by the military authorities without reserving the proper proportion of terrain for boulevards and parks.

This it is understood, will be done under the control of the council by the commission charged with the erection of working-class houses. Any haphazard plans are to be deprecated, and great as is the want it is surely better to draw up a general plan before anything is done.

That serious study should be given to the question will be obvious when it is stated that the military land now vacated comprises more than 425 hectares (a hectare is about two and a half acres). There are 18 separate plots, the smallest being about the Châtillon fort, which is 16 hectares in extent, and the largest about the fort of Mont Valérien, which is nearly 42 hectares in extent. Altogether it is calculated that within the whole zone of fortresses about Paris freed for building or communal purposes there are at least 1000 hectares. If Paris is to spread out it is essential that it should be a Paris with plenty of open space. This is the first care of all the authorities and there is little doubt that the city will get its houses without sacrificing its promenades and parks.

There are, unfortunately, as indeed was to have been expected, a large number of legal formalities to fulfill before the forts, which are merely a relic of another age, can finally be dismantled. But Paris has too long been cribbed, cabined and confined within a limited area, and it is high time that the city was allowed to stretch and expand.

TOURMALINES IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine—A recent statement in connection with the development of Maine resources calls attention to the fact that no such wealth

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The art of hand painting is being easily and pleasantly learned by many Seattle women under a proficient instructor. Classes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, in the Art Section.

of tourmalines is elsewhere known, at least this side of the Mississippi, as in this state. At Mount Mica, in the town of Paris, Maine, is a deposit of tourmaline, green and red, famous in mineralogy and unequaled elsewhere. They are apparently inexhaustible in quantity, as they are unrivaled in beauty. Cut into gems they adorn many a brooch and necklace and are stored in museums for their beauty.

SOVIET CLAIM FOR SECOND CONGRESS

Third International, it is Claimed, Realizes Marx's "Proletariat of All Lands, Have United!"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A Moscow message, which has been transmitted to London through the wireless stations of the Russian Government, states that the Third International recently resumed its sittings in Moscow. In this communication it is claimed that the second congress of the Third International has realized the motto of Karl Marx: "Proletariat of all lands, Unite!" in that it has united all the best leaders of the world's proletariat.

These leaders represent the Labor parties and trade unions of Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, England, Bulgaria, Hungary, Germany, Holland, Georgia, the Dutch Colonies, Greece, Denmark, India, Spain, Italy, China, Korea, Letland, Mexico, Norway, Persia, Rumania, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Jugo-Slavia, Japan and other countries. All these representatives of the world's proletariat—of many tongues and many races, it is claimed—are united with one idea and one object—through the Third International and through the dictatorship of the workers and peasants—to destroy the oppression and violence of world capitalism, and to establish communist régime throughout the entire world.

The First International

It is pointed out that it is now nearly half a century since the First International, which was founded by Karl Marx, fell—the revolutionary movement having been strangled in all lands by the enemies of the working classes. The terrors of the Paris Commune, which lasted for 72 days, and later the world's imperialism, are accounted as the forces which destroyed the first international union of workers, who proved powerless to assist their French comrades, who at that time had taken the power into their own hands.

During the 50 years which have elapsed since that time, the history of class-struggle is considered by the Third International to have advanced far. In the course of this period and especially since the Russian Social Revolution of October, 1917, it is pointed out that the workers and peasants of the world have multiplied and mustered their forces, inflicting a series of demonstrative blows on world capitalism. As in the days of the Paris Commune, the bourgeoisie of the world has banded together against the home of Socialism—Soviet Russia, but the Soviet Government in Russia has, it is claimed, beaten off the attacks of the entente during these past three years.

Successes Claimed

Under conditions of uninterrupted war against the alliance of the imperialistic governments, the Soviet Government of Russia claims to have attained great successes in Socialist constructive work. The Third International has, it is said, united itself the unconquerable might and the revolutionary energy of all the peoples of the world, and it asserts that it is sufficiently powerful not to allow in the future the enemies of the workers and the peasants to crush the first socialist country in the world.

The Third International, the Moscow message states, is now looked upon as the general staff of the world's class struggle. The first army order of the congress to the proletariat of all lands has been issued. In this order, the workers are called to combat the Polish Pans who are striving to strangle Soviet Russia. The appeal of the congress to the proletariat of all lands is intended to create throughout the world real brotherly help to their Russian comrades, who, they claim, were the first to fling off their fetters.

CAMP DEVENS TO BE MAINTAINED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Camp Devens, at Ayer, Massachusetts, will not be abandoned, as was recently announced from the War Department, but will be maintained as one of the permanent garrison camps of the country. Maj.-Gen. David C. Shanks, commander of the First Corps Area, states. To aid recruiting, he proposes to offer a course in agricultural pursuits adapted to this section.

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AUSTRALIAN RISE IN LEGISLATORS' PAY

Members of Parliament Have Voted Themselves £1000 Per Annum, but Public Opinion Is Condemnatory of Step

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Something approaching consternation has been caused at the announcement that the federal members of Parliament in Australia have voted themselves £1000 per annum; in other words have increased their stipend by an additional £400 a year.

The consensus of opinion in Australia is condemnatory. Almost every shade of public opinion has expressed very forcibly its views on the increase. Although purely a domestic matter for the Australians themselves to deal with, such a storm has been aroused that the echo, and more than the echo, has reached London. The action of the federal parliamentarians in voting themselves a handsome addition to their official pay has drawn attention to the general question of the payment of British Members of Parliament both at home and overseas.

In the year 1911 the members of the Imperial Parliament voted themselves the sum of £400 per annum, excepting those members in receipt of salaries as officers of the house, as ministers, or as officers of His Majesty's household. A storm of indignation was raised in the country at the time, and many members declined to draw their allowance.

M. P.'s Essay Economy

Within a few months of the outbreak of war, the Conservative member for Cambridge University held that, having regard to the then claims upon the finances of the country, the salaries of M. P.'s ought to be discontinued; but nothing was done.

When the question of paying members in England was being reviewed in 1911, the Australian analogy was discussed, and it was urged that it was not dignified for the members of the Mother of Parliaments to receive a smaller salary than that of one of her own dominions. This line of argument, however, was not seriously followed. The question of the payment of members, whether in the United Kingdom or in His Majesty's dominions, has always rankled in the minds of the public, doubtless because the community has an impression that their wisest have been over-ridden by the members, who are, after all, their servants, and not their masters—a point so often forgotten.

Payment Varies

The payment of members of Parliament varies considerably in different parts of the Empire. The Union of South Africa's members receive £400 per annum and free traveling facilities on the railways. In the provincial legislatures they receive about £120 a year, but members of the executive committees have an additional amount voted as an allowance, and the total exceeds the actual pay of a member of Parliament of the Union. The Dominion of Canada has quite lately increased the pay of its members of Parliament from £2500 to £4000 a session, and provision is made for a deduction of \$25 a day from the pay of any member who is absent after 15 days.

The Canadian Prime Minister receives \$15,000 per annum, and his colleagues \$5000 less. The Solicitor-General's pay is \$7000 a year, and the Speaker receives \$6000; there are also other parliamentary officials who receive emoluments. In the Canadian provincial parliaments the members are paid for their services, and apportioned efforts have been made to increase the amount, so far without success. The amount received varies, British Columbia members receiving \$1600 a session, Nova Scotia about half as much, while the parliamentarians of New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, and Quebec each receive financial recognition.

The far-flung Dominion of New Zealand pays its representatives £300 per annum, and the members of the legislative council get £200 in addition to certain privileges.

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ing its legislators. Their salary varies from \$200 or \$300 a session, according as they are resident or not in St. John's. Distant members have to travel from their homes and constituencies to the capital, and should certainly receive favorable consideration. Some of the other Dominions may follow Newfoundland's example with advantage. It is hardly reasonable for a man living within a stone's throw of Parliament House to receive the same official salary as a man living perhaps over 1000 miles away, to take an extreme example.

In support of the Australian increase, Senator Milten, the Minister for Repatriation, said that the critics of the increase were the very people who complained of the lamentable absence of business men in Parliament. Under the present conditions, business men could not afford to give their time to public life, a telling argument in favor of the increase. The position of members of Parliament could not fairly be compared with that of private citizens. When a private citizen took a position he did so with a reasonable certainty that he would enjoy security of tenure so long as his services were satisfactory. The present remuneration of members might be adequate if the tenure of office were continuous. The country had to face higher salaries, not only in Parliament, but for the public service generally.

Prime Minister's Small Pay

The federal Parliament, the minister added, voted £1650 a year each for ministers, but honorary ministers had to be paid out of this sum. Ministers had also to pay the allowances of the whips, who were a necessary part of the parliamentary machine. It was argued that Mr. Hughes had carried a bigger burden of responsibility than any other man in the country, but that he was not getting much more than an inspector or an accountant in a bank; that in South Africa the Prime Minister receives £3500, besides being provided with two official residences, while there were nine other ministers receiving £2500 each.

A suggestion was made by a member that the ministry should bring before the proposed federal convention some scheme by which the salaries of members might be dealt with in some other constitutional way. Further, that a recommendation for an increase should first be made by Parliament, and then submitted to a board consisting of the chief justice of the high court, and the chief justices of the state supreme courts. Whatever may be said for or against the recent increase to the federal members, Parliament has the power to legislate on this subject, and there can be no question as to any breach of the Constitution.

BRITISH STEAMERS SAIL DESPITE STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In spite of the claims of the Mannix-MacSweeney Protest Committee that 10,000 waterfront workers here and many more in other Atlantic ports had refused to work on British ships until Mr. MacSweeney was freed and Ireland granted independence, three ships of the International Mercantile Marine Company—Baltic, Seeland and Philadelphia—cleared on time on Saturday. Pickets are active along the waterfront attempting to spread the disaffection.

FLORIDA GOOD ROADS PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PENSACOLA, Florida—A resolution passed by the commissioners of Escambia County has designated five roads as state aid highways. It is estimated that this system will cost \$4,000,000, half of this amount to be furnished by the state road department and half by the county. An election will be held soon to vote on the bond issue necessary.

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COTTON GROWING IN SUDAN AIDED

Government Intends to Increase the Irrigation and Extend Railway in the Tokar Region

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KHARTUM, Sudan—The Khor Baraka rises in the mountains of Eritrea and flows due north until it emerges from the Red Sea hills, where it spreads out and forms a small delta of some 200,000 to 400,000 acres, which together with a small town is known as Tokar (Long 37 deg. 44 min. Lat. 13 deg. 29 min.). It is some 17 miles from the coast and the small port of Trinkitat, and about 56 miles south of Suakin.

Summer rains in Eritrea and Abyssinia cause the Baraka to come down in intermittent flood from June to September. These spates occur as a rule at about 20 days' interval. The flood varies very greatly and the average area flooded during a period of six years was 54,000 acres; i. e., only about one-fifth to one-seventh of this fertile delta is watered annually. Further, from these 54,000 acres a certain percentage must be deducted for growing food grains. The delta absorbs the whole of the water of the Baraka—none reaching the sea. There is a slight rainfall of about 6 inches per annum from November to January, but for irrigation purposes this may be ignored.

Tokar and Cotton

Ahmed Muntaz Pasha, a Turkish Governor of Suakin, 1850-1880, was the first to recognize the potentialities of the soil and climate of Tokar for growing cotton. He introduced the first seed into the district and cotton has been grown there ever since, but it was not until 1909 that the Sudan Government gave the subject any serious consideration, and its efforts since then have been principally directed to increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the crop. Their efforts have been greatly assisted by the fact that the whole of the land in the delta is government property.

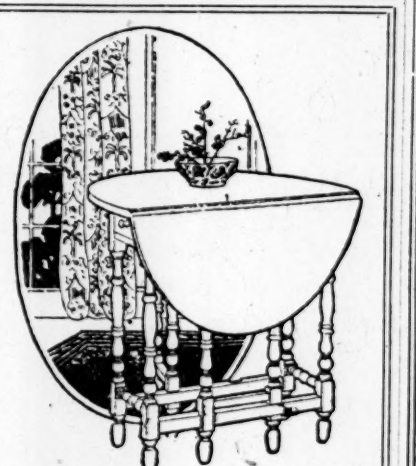
It has been demarcated and is allotted to cultivators annually. Up to 1917 annual rent was paid, but since that year the government has taken one-sixth of the crop instead of rent. The seed supply is controlled. The variety of cotton grown is Egyptian brown "Assisi." As sole proprietor the government is in a position to enforce clean cultivation and picking, and also controls the classification, weighing and sale of the crop by public auction.

Taking an average for the last nine years the annual cotton crop at Tokar has been about 120,000 kantars (1 kantar equals approximately 100 lbs.) and the price realized on the spot about £217,000 (£E. equals 1.6d.). It must be remembered, however, that the 1920 crop, although only slightly over the average in quantity, is said to have realized over £E.900,000, and the cultivator was selling his unginned cotton in the Tokar market for 22d. per pound. This is an exceptional price, but the price of cotton is likely to remain high for the next few years, and it is worthy of record as showing the possibilities of the district.

Further Development

The Sudan Government evidently intends to still further develop this area, as in the schedule of the Sudan Guaranteed Loan of 1919 the sum of £400,000 is provided for the purpose of irrigation, and extending the railway from Suakin to Tokar.

The question of the control and distribution of the silt-laden water of the Baraka has been under consideration for some time. It is not an easy problem from the irrigation engineer's point of view. There is only a limited water supply, and no prospect of in-



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creasing it. The Baraka is a mountain torrent with heavy flushes during the rainy season in the uplands of Eritrea, but for the remainder of the year it is quite dry. It is evident that irrigation works to control it would entail heavy capital expenditure and upkeep charges, and there is no possibility of irrigating the whole of the delta, as the water supply, even in the wettest years, is insufficient.

At present the cotton crop is transported from Tokar to Trinkitat by camels, and thence by sailing dhows to Port Sudan or Suakin, where it is ginned and baled for shipment to Manchester. With the advent of the railway this will be simplified, as the cotton will then be sent direct to the ginneries.

Two other factors tend to limit the Tokar crop—the supply of labor, and the climatic conditions. In a year when a large area is flooded the shortage is very acute, and even in average years the sowing, cleansing and picking of the crop depends to a very large extent on the Takuris, or West African pilgrims, on their way to or returning from Mecca.

CONTROVERSY OVER REFUGEE CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Protest against fulfillment of the apparent intention of the American Red Cross to send the 779 Russian refugee children who arrived here recently to France rather than to Russia direct continues to develop here. A meeting in Madison Square Garden on Saturday attended by the children and thousands of Russian-Americans and led by Alexander Brailowsky and Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Russian Soviet representative, developed criticism of the Red Cross. For the Red Cross it is said that it is neutral as to the intermediary destinations of the Yomel Maru, on which the children will sail, and the French route had been chosen because of the fighting in Poland. The protesters charge that the children are being used by international propagandists to play France's game.

GERMAN DYESTUFFS MAY BE PURCHASED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

An arrangement has been completed by which American consumers of dyestuffs may purchase supplies from the stocks of the German product which have been set apart under the Versailles Peace Treaty as a part of the reparation to be made to the allied powers by Germany. The textile alliance, Inc., a non-profit taking organization formed by dye consumers, will be the mechanism through which the dyes will be distributed. Only those dyes will be obtained which are not being produced in the United States, or for which suitable and reasonably priced substitutes are not manufactured domestically.

AMNESTY TO BE ASKED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, will receive on September 13 Samuel Gompers and a delegation of other officials of the American Federation of Labor, who will ask amnesty for "political prisoners," including Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EVENLY MATCHED IN ASSOCIATION

Saturday's Contest in Three English Football Divisions Reveal Balanced Strength of Competitors—Vast Crowds Attend

ENGLISH FOOTBALL STANDING

First Division

Team	W	L	D	Goals For	Goals Against
Bradford City	3	0	0	10	1
Huddersfield Town	3	0	0	10	1
Oldham Athletic	2	0	1	6	4
Sunderland	2	0	1	6	4
Aston Villa	2	0	1	6	4
Everton	2	0	1	6	4
Sheff. Wed.	2	0	1	6	4
Manchester City	2	0	1	6	4
Liverpool	2	0	1	6	4
Bolton Wanderers	2	0	1	6	4
West Bromwich	2	0	1	6	4
Derby County	2	0	1	6	4
Bradford	2	0	1	6	4
Middlesbrough	2	0	1	6	4
Tottenham Hotsp.	2	0	1	6	4
Arsenal	2	0	1	6	4
Newcastle United	2	0	1	6	4
Sheff. Utd.	2	0	1	6	4
Manchester United	2	0	1	6	4
Preston North End	2	0	1	6	4
Blackburn Rovers	2	0	1	6	4
Burnley	2	0	1	6	4

Second Division

Team	W	L	D	Goals For	Goals Against
Cardiff City	2	1	1	8	2
South Shields	2	1	1	8	2
Notts County	2	1	1	8	2
Stoke	2	1	1	8	2
Pulham	2	1	1	8	2
Leicester City	2	1	1	8	2
Coventry City	2	1	1	8	2
Port Vale	2	1	1	8	2
Clapton Orient	2	1	1	8	2
Bury	2	1	1	8	2
West Ham United	2	1	1	8	2
Hull City	2	1	1	8	2
Sheff. Wed.	2	1	1	8	2
Bristol City	2	1	1	8	2
Birmingham	2	1	1	8	2
Notts Forest	2	1	1	8	2
Rotherham County	2	1	1	8	2
Leeds United	2	1	1	8	2
Wolverhampton	2	1	1	8	2
Blackpool	2	1	1	8	2
Stockport County	2	1	1	8	2

Third Division

Team	W	L	D	Goals For	Goals Against
Millwall Athletic	2	1	0	4	2
Exeter City	2	1	0	4	2
Watford	2	1	0	4	2
Southend United	2	1	0	4	2
Reading	2	1	0	4	2
Portsmouth	2	1	0	4	2
Grimsby Town	2	1	0	4	2
Swindon Town	2	1	0	4	2
Merthyr Town	2	1	0	4	2
Gillingham	2	1	0	4	2
Sheff. Utd.	2	1	0	4	2
Plymouth Argyle	2	1	0	4	2
Norwich City	2	1	0	4	2
Bristol Rovers	2	1	0	4	2
Queens Park	2	1	0	4	2
Brighton and Hove	2	1	0	4	2
Newport County	2	1	0	4	2
Brentford	2	1	0	4	2
Northampton	2	1	0	4	2
Swansea	2	1	0	4	2
Luton	2	1	0	4	2
Crystal Palace	2	1	0	4	2

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	D	Goals For	Goals Against
Glasgow Rangers	3	0	3	12	4
Greenock Morton	3	0	3	12	4
Clyde	3	0	3	12	4
Celtic	3	0	3	12	4
Dundee	2	0	2	5	3
Paisley	2	0	2	5	3
Partick Thistle	2	0	2	5	3
Airdrieonians	2	0	2	5	3
Hibernians	2	0	2	5	3
Third Lanark	2	0	2	5	3
Academics	2	0	2	5	3
Motherwell	2	0	2	5	3
Dumbarton	2	0	2	5	3
Kilmarnock	2	0	2	5	3
Hearts	2	0	2	5	3
Queens Park	2	0	2	5	3
Falkirk	2	0	2	5	3
Ayr United	2	0	2	5	3
Aberdeen	2	0	2	5	3
St. Mirren	2	0	2	5	3
Clydebank	2	0	2	5	3
Albion Rovers	2	0	2	5	3

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Yesterday's football in all three divisions of the English Association Football League attracted great crowds of spectators. Play was very even, no less than six games being drawn in the first division, while three were drawn in both the second and the third divisions. Aston Villa gained a hard-earned victory over the Arsenal, although the latter showed considerably improved form. Two new members of the first division, Tottenham Hotspur and Huddersfield, gave good exhibitions, Huddersfield defeating Preston North End and Tottenham drawing with the Blackburn Rovers.

The games in the second and third divisions provided good football, the highest-scoring match being that in which Northampton defeated Grimsby town by 4 goals to 1. Besides nine games in the Scottish League, two matches were played in the first round of the competition for the Glasgow cup. In the first division Aston Villa defeated Arsenal by 1 goal to 0; Tottenham Hotspur and Blackburn Rovers drew at 1 all; Bolton Wanderers and Manchester United drew at 1 all; Bradford City defeated Burnley, 2 to 0; Chelsea drew with Derby County at 1 all; Huddersfield Town defeated Preston North End, 1 to 0; Manchester City defeated Liverpool, 3 to 0; Oldham Athletic drew with Middlesbrough, 3 to 1; West Bromwich Albion drew with Newcastle United in a goalless game.

In the second division Birmingham drew with South Shields at 1 all; Bury defeated Blackpool, 1 to 0; Cardiff City defeated Stockport County, 3 to 0; Rotherham County defeated Coventry City, 1 to 0; Hull City defeated West Ham United, 2 to 1; Leeds City defeated Port Vale, 3 to 1; Leicester City defeated Clapton Orient, 2 to 1; Notts County drew with Bristol City at 2 all; Sheffield Wednesday drew with Barnsley in a goalless game; Stoke defeated Notts Forest, 1 to 0; Wolverhampton Wanderers defeated Fulham, 1 to 0.

In the third division Brentford drew with Exeter City in a goalless game; Millwall Athletic drew with Watford, 2 to 2; Southend United drew with Reading, 2 to 2; Portsmouth drew with Grimsby Town, 2 to 2; Swindon Town drew with Merthyr Town, 2 to 2; Gillingham drew with Sheff. Utd., 2 to 2; Plymouth Argyle drew with Norwich City, 2 to 2; Bristol Rovers drew with Queens Park, 2 to 2; Brighton and Hove drew with Newport County, 2 to 2; Brentford drew with Northampton, 2 to 2; Swansea drew with Luton, 2 to 2; Crystal Palace drew with Exeter City, 2 to 2.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	D	Goals For	Goals Against
Glasgow Rangers	3	0	3	12	4
Greenock Morton	3	0	3	12	4
Clyde	3	0	3	12	4
Celtic	3	0	3	12	4
Dundee	2	0	2	5	3
Paisley	2	0	2	5	3
Partick Thistle	2	0	2	5	3
Airdrieonians	2	0	2	5	3
Hibernians	2	0	2	5	3
Third Lanark	2	0	2	5	3
Academics	2	0	2	5	3
Motherwell	2	0	2	5	3
Dumbarton	2	0	2	5	3
Kilmarnock	2	0	2	5	3
Hearts	2	0	2	5	3
Queens Park	2	0	2	5	3
Falkirk	2	0	2	5	3
Ayr United	2	0	2	5	3
Aberdeen	2	0	2	5	3
St. Mirren	2	0	2	5	3
Clydebank	2	0	2	5	3
Albion Rovers	2	0	2	5	3

WASHINGTON DOWNS RED SOX

Washington, 123456789—RHE
Boston, 000000000—5 12 0
Innings—Courtney, Acosta and Charney; Pennock, Kär and Schang. Umpires—Evans and Nallin.

WHITE SOX VICTORS

Innings—123456789—RHE
Chicago, 000000000—4 8 1
St. Louis, 000000000—2 13 0
Batteries—Kerr and Schalk; Van Gilder and Severed. Umpires—Hildebrand and Moriarty.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS DETROIT

Innings—123456789—RHE
Cleveland, 000000000—4 8 1
Detroit, 000000000—2 13 0
Batteries—Bagby and O'Neil; Thomas and Dague and Manion. Umpires—Chill and Dineen.

AMATEUR GOLF PLAY TO START

Splendid Field Tees Off Today for United States Title on the Links of Two Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office
ROSLYN, New York—An entry list of 228, including C. J. H. Tolley, British champion, of Rye, England, R. H. Wethered and Lord Charles Hope, also prominent English golfers, T. D. Armour, the Scottish player who is champion of France, S. D. Herron, the champion, J. W. Sweetser, intercollegiate champion, a large Canadian contingent and practically all the players who made last year's championship at Oakmont memorable, are ready to tee up for the amateur championship of the United States, at the Englewood Country Club and the North Shore Country Club this morning. The first pairs will start at 7 o'clock, on each course, changing over to the other course for their afternoon round. Thirty-two will qualify for the match play rounds, and judging from the practice scores, few will make less than 160 for the 36 holes. The Engineers Club will be the scene of the later rounds, beginning tomorrow, the finals being scheduled for Saturday.

The United States defeated Canada

in the second annual international team match here Saturday, 10 to 4. In the morning the United States won four of the five bestball matches and in the afternoon they won six of the nine singles, the other being halved. The Canadians put up a much stronger argument than they were expected to do and than they did a year ago on their own fairways. Their three victories in the singles were gained over three of the United States best amateurs, Francis Outmet, R. A. Gardner, R. T. Jones Jr., while Oswald Kirkby was held to evens by young Seymour Lyon.

It was G. S. Lyon who defeated Gardner. Frank Thompson accounted for Jones after an uphill struggle featured by the strong finish of the Canadian, who went over the last five holes in three under 45 and two under par. Although Francis Outmet needed 24 strokes to complete his round in which he met a 3-and-1 defeat at the hands of William McLuckie, it was Outmet who gave the feature performance of the day, when in the morning bestball play, partnering W. C. Fowles of Pittsburgh, he went around in 71, the best golf ever shown over the course. The summary:

POURSUME UNITED STATES

Player	Score
Charles Evans Jr. and R. A. Gardner (5 and 4)	1
S. D. Herron and Oswald Kirkby (6 and 4)	1
Francis Outmet and W. C. Fowles (5 and 4)	1
R. T. Jones Jr. and J. G. Anderson (2 and 1)	1
M. L. Marston and C. W. White (4 and 3)	1
Total	4

CANADA

Player	Score
C. B. Grier and G. H. Turpin (5 and 4)	1
S. E. Lyon and W. G. Thompson (5 and 4)	1
Seymour Lyon and Frank Thompson (5 and 4)	1
Wm. McLuckie and Fritz Martin (5 and 4)	1
F. G. Hoblitzel and Norman Scott (2 and 1)	1
Total	5

Singles

Player	Score
McLuckie (3 and 1)	1
Turpin (4 and 3)	1
G. Lyon (1 up)	0
Evans (5 and 4)	0
Gardner (2 up)	1
Thompson (2 up)	1
S. Lyon (even)	0
Kirkby (1 up)	1
Hoblitzel (1 up)	1
White (1 up)	1
Anderson (4 and 3)	1
Scott (5 and 4)	1
Fowles (5 and 4)	1
Total	3

Grand total

Team	Score
United States	4
Canada	5
Grand total	10

PREPARE FOR THE "COUPE DE FRANCE"

Paris Clubs Compete for the Honor of Representing City in the National Football Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Twenty athletic clubs will participate this autumn and winter in the race for the championship of Paris in association football and the honor of representing the city in the national contest for the "coupe de France." The schedule which has now been announced provides for games every Sunday from September 12 to February 13. The clubs are divided into two divisions, "first" and "promotion," according to the records made last season. The club which will be the champion of Paris, though the clubs ranking second and third will also compete for the leadership of France. The clubs gaining first and second place in the "promotion" division will then play the last two of the first division teams, and, if they win, will advance to that section next season. Each club will play two games with every other team in its division, one on its home field and the other on the opponent's grounds.

The race for the "coupe de France" ends in May. In addition to Paris it is certain that Bordeaux, Le Havre, Marseille and Cannes will enter in this struggle. It is also hoped that the district of Lille, which before the war won the cup several times, will be able to participate again this season. The Club Athlétique de Paris won the cup last May, and, as it will enter the much the same team this season, it is expected to put up a strong fight to retain the leadership.

The winners of the cup in the past

Year	Winner
1900	Harve Athletic Club
1901	Standard Athletic Club, Paris
1902	Racing Club, Roubaix
1903	Racing Club, Roubaix

BOYD WINS EASILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
NASHVILLE, Tennessee—A. P. Boyd of Chattanooga experienced little difficulty in the final round for the Tennessee state gold championship last week, when he defeated Martin Condon Sr. of Memphis, 16 and 15. Boyd, who was also low medalist of the tournament, played par golf in the final round with Condon. George Livestone of the Nashville Golf and Country Club won the state professional title, defeating John Mackenzie of the Chattanooga Country Club.

JOHNSTON WITH TILDEN IN FINAL

Californian and the Philadelphian Star, Who Battled for United States Singles Titles in 1919, Will Again Face Each Other

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office
FOREST HILLS, New York—W. M. Johnston and W. T. Tilden 2nd, the finalists in 1919, will again contend for the United States Singles Lawn Tennis Championship for 1920. They each won their semi-final round contests without trouble, though Champion Johnston lost a set to G. C. Caner, and Tilden and Wallace Johnson, semi-finalist last year, fought a long duce before Tilden won it. All the other championships progressed to the final round. In the junior singles Vincent Richards, the present champion, will meet W. W. Ingraham, of Oakland, Rhode Island, who has also enjoyed the coaching of Tilden during the past year.

The Caner-Johnston match was the first to appear

Johnston had the service, playing a backline game. Only once in the first set did he show his usual burst of speed, when he broke through Caner's service and captured a love game, giving him a lead of 4-1. Then he fell back to his usual steadiness and ran out the set. In the second set, Johnston began to play a volleying game, but Caner was ready for this; and, working the side lines for placements, carried off the set 6-4. In the third, Caner again led, but Johnston overtook him and in the tenth game was within one point of victory. Caner took the game, but Johnston was later, then, depending on Caner's errors, he carried off the final set without trouble. The point score and analysis was:

First Set

Player	Score
Johnston	5 3 5 4 4 0 4 1—30-6
Caner	3 5 3 1 0 4 0 4 1—21-3
Second Set	
Johnston	2 2 4 4 2 3 5 6 2 1—34-4
Caner	5 4 4 1 4 5 3 4 4 4—38-5
Third Set	
Johnston	4 5 0 4 5 2 4 4 5 4 4—46-7
Caner	6 3 4 1 3 4 6 0 3 7 0 2—39-5
Fourth Set	
Johnston	3 4 4 5 2 4 1 4 5—33-6
Caner	5 2 2 3 4 2 4 1 1—27-3

Tilden also was inclined toward

steadiness in his match, and while he used his "cannon-ball" service occasionally, was more inclined to stroking shots with a considerable backspin. He played a stroking rather than a hitting game, showing brilliancy very seldom. The first set was of the Marathon order, Johnston threatening to win in the twelfth game, but Tilden uncovered his most brilliant shots, finishing the game with two service aces and a cross-court volley for a placement. He finally took the twenty-fifth game on Johnston's service on his errors, and then finished the set with another placement on his service game. The other two sets were similar, Tilden breaking through on one of Johnston's service games, and then holding his own for the balance of the set. He was playing well within himself, perfecting a service with a lot of top-spin. He finished with another placement across the court. The point score and analysis:

First Set

Player	Score
Tilden	0 4 1 1 1 4 2 3 4 2 5 8 1 4 0
Johnston	4 5 4 3 4 2 4 4 4 5 5 14—34-4
Second Set	
Tilden	0 4 4 2 4 2 1 4 2—22-12
Johnston	4 0 2 4 2 4 0 6 4 0 5—29-6
Third Set	
Tilden	0 4 5 2 4 0 8 1 4—32-6
Johnston	4 0 2 3 4 1 4 6 4 0—38-4

The only championship concluded

was on the boys' doubles, in which C. V. De Biaso and J. L. Farquhart, who won the Center Championship at Rutherford, New Jersey, were easy victors. All the others will be concluded on Monday. The summary:

VETERAN CHAMPIONSHIP

Player	Score
Semi-Final Round	
R. N. Dana, Pawtucket, defeated F. G. Anderson, Brooklyn, 6-1, 6-1.	
W. A. Campbell, New York, defeated Edwin Sheafe, Boston, 6-2, 6-2.	
JUNIOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP	
Semi-Final Round	
W. W. Ingraham, Oakland, defeated William Aydelotte, New York, 6-1, 6-2.	
Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated Milo M. Miller, Philadelphia, 6-0, 6-1.	
BOYS' DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP	
Semi-Final Round	
C. V. De Biaso and J. L. Farquhart, defeated William Marshall and Ernest Kuhn, New York, 6-3, 6-2.	
UNITED STATES SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semi-Final Round	
W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated G. C. Caner, Boston, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5, 6-2.	
W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 14-12, 6-4, 6-4.	
JUNIOR DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP	
Semi-Final Round	
W. W. Ingraham and W. J. Jones, Providence, defeated Richard Marshall and Ernest Kuhn, New York, 6-0, 6-4.	
Harold Goddard and Richard Huckle, Los Angeles, defeated P. F. Jerome and L. J. Zemon, Detroit, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2.	

BOYD WINS EASILY

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NASHVILLE, Tennessee—A. P. Boyd of Chattanooga experienced little difficulty in the final round for the Tennessee state gold championship last week, when he defeated Martin Condon Sr. of Memphis, 16 and 15. Boyd, who was also low medalist of the tournament, played par

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GREAT BRITAIN'S
FOREIGN TRADE

July Returns Are the Best Since
the Beginning of the War—
Imports Decreased by £7-
000,000 Compared With June

LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade returns, showing Great Britain's foreign trade for July, are the best issued since the beginning of the war, the adverse trade balance for the month being reduced to £8,000,000, compared with £34,000,000 for the preceding month.

Especially satisfactory were the decreased imports, showing a fall of over £7,000,000 compared with June, while exports increased by no less than £21,000,000 over the preceding month, manufactured goods being chiefly responsible for the increase.

Serious Coal Situation

If quantities instead of values are taken as the index of trade, says the American Chamber of Commerce in London, the position is not so satisfactory. The seriousness of the coal situation becomes at once very clear. Coal exports are down from over 6,750,000 tons in July, 1913, to slightly over 2,000,000 tons in July, 1920, although the value has risen from £4,750,000 to nearly £9,000,000 in July, 1920.

An analysis of British exports to America shows a very wide variation and in many cases a substantial decrease. Exports of tin plates to that country in July, 1913, amounted to 392 tons, but in July, 1920, were 39 tons and only 20 tons in the preceding month. Iron and steel exports were 5146 tons in June but decreased to 6526 tons in July. Wool exports increased from 151,000 pounds in June to 420,000 pounds in July. Hides and skins also increased, rising from 2613 cwt. in June to 3565 cwt. in July.

Manufactured Goods

The figures for exports of textile machinery, although small, show a reduction from 189 tons in July, 1913, to 46 tons for the corresponding month in 1920. Exports of cotton yarns which amounted to 370,000 pounds in July, 1913, increased to over 1,000,000 pounds in June, 1920, but again decreased to 921,000 pounds in July of this year, the value however increasing from £45,000 in July, 1913, to £57,000 in July, 1920. Exports of unbleached cotton manufactures which amounted to 553,300 yards in July, 1913, had reached over 1,000,000 square yards in June, 1920, but declined by nearly 1,000,000 square yards in July. The same remarkable change took place in exports of bleached cotton manufactures, the figures for June, 1920, being nearly 4,500,000 square yards, but for July the exports were slightly under 3,750,000 yards. Other exports to America for July showing substantial reductions in quantity when compared with June are silk manufactures and leather manufactures, although in practically all cases the values are increased.

The figures are none the less very encouraging, says the American Chamber, as showing that despite all difficulties, Great Britain continues to make considerable headway, and given freedom from labor troubles should continue to advance toward her pre-war eminence in the commercial world.

WHEAT WITHHELD
FOR HIGHER PRICES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Farmers are now withholding from the market approximately 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, according to estimates obtainable from government sources. "They want to be in position to take advantage of any increase in price that may occur," said Mr. Beasley, grain expert of the Bureau of Markets. Wheat is now selling around \$2.50 a bushel.

Wheat harvested this year is about 740,000,000 bushels to date, or about 53.2 per cent of the estimated crop of 795,000,000 bushels; there was carried over from 1919, 48,000,000 bushels by farmers alone; sales by farmers are placed at 200,000,000 bushels, perhaps only 160,000,000 bushels, or only about half as much as sales during the corresponding time in 1919.

MANITOBA WHEAT YIELD

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Estimates of the wheat crop given by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture state that 47,022,500 bushels of wheat will be produced in Manitoba in 1920, averaging a yield per acre of 17.5 bushels. In 1919, the figures were 40,975,280 bushels, an average of 14.25 per acre. The estimated value to producers is \$117,500,000.

ISLAND OIL & TRANSPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—Net earnings of the Island Oil & Transport Corporation the last half of 1920 will be, considerably increased, it is expected, over those of the first six months, which amounted to \$1,702,198, because of increased shipments of oil from Mexico.

FARM IMPLEMENT EXPORTS

NEW YORK, New York.—Exports of farm machinery, tools and similar equipment in the fiscal year ended with June, 1920, declined \$5,937,822 from the preceding year. June, 1920, exports were 28.5 per cent less than in June, 1919.

MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: Our daily market-letter during the week called attention to the fact of the decline in industrial and the advance in rails, as bringing the two classes nearer than at any time since January, 1918, the spread being only 8.66 on Tuesday compared with 20 points last July 9, 30 points April 9 and 40 points last November 3. It said, "The industrial are gradually alienating themselves by reason of their sluggish and irresponsible action. The major downward movement having run 10 months should culminate within the next 60 days." The comparison by the writer of our daily letter of the course of industrial from the crisis beginning in February of this year and the course during 1907, shows an almost exact reproduction this year to date of the actions up and down during the 1907 year. The rise which is now taking place culminated in 1907 around September 20 when industrial started downward again and reached the lowest point of the year in November. After this came a marked recovery in December. Commenting on this comparison, he says, "One slight variation has been our being about one month ahead of 1907 prices, although at present we are in the small upward movement following a four-week decline in August. In 1907 the October decline started about September 20 and went considerably below the August lows, owing to abnormal and panicky conditions. This movement culminated the end of the second week in November and was followed by sharp upward movement of two weeks which practically covered the entire loss of a two-months' decline. Our present day banking system precludes such a recurrence in like proportions, although no Federal Reserve system can prevent a readjustment of industrial conditions to meet the laws of supply and demand. Consequently, with our confidence in the future, the process of discounting easier money and more favorable industrial conditions, while already perceptible on a small scale, will reach greater proportions as we near the end of the year."

Harden, Stone & Co., Boston: It is almost amusing to hear already talk of a reaction in the railroad issues; not that reactions will not occur from time to time, but the fact is, that in contrast with industrial issues, the railroads are selling so far below pre-war or normal levels, that people generally do not grasp the possibilities of appreciation. When a stock has dropped to 50 per cent, or even 25 per cent of the price it used to command, and then for excellent reasons recovers 10 per cent or, say, 15 per cent of the loss, it is a little early to talk of serious reaction. The stock market always offers opportunity. So far this year it must be admitted the opportunities have been chiefly on the bear side of industrial; henceforth, until the railroads have discounted earnings sufficient to yield 6 per cent on their valuations, the opportunity, in our opinion, lies in this department, while in the investment field, as we try to point out in other articles, there are remarkable opportunities for the rearrangement of bond maturities.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: On technical grounds the markets are usually subject to considerable pressure about the middle of September, when income taxes are payable and banks begin preparations for October 1 quarterly disbursements. Should such reaction occur during the present month, it would appear to be a most favorable opportunity to make commitments, particularly in the railroad issues, both stocks and bonds. The latent buying power of the country must sooner or later assert itself and securities be absorbed as they were when war forced Europe to sell. No new railroad stocks are being floated, and none can be, until present issues have reached a level commensurate with real values. This investment buying of railroad stocks now going on must bring into play the law of supply and demand accompanied by prices warranted by values and earnings.

CHICAGO BOARD

Saturday's Market (Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)				
Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	2.40	2.42	2.37	2.39 1/2
March	2.36 1/2	2.38	2.35 1/2	2.36 1/2
Corn—				
Sept.	1.37 1/2	1.38 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Dec.	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2
May	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2
Oats—				
Sept.	.65 1/2	.66 1/2	.62 1/2	.63 1/2
Dec.	.66	.66	.64 1/2	.64 1/2
May	.64 1/2	.65 1/2	.63 1/2	.64 1/2
Potatoes—				
Sept.	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50
Oct.	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50
Lard—				
Sept.	19.00	18.85	18.57 1/2	18.57 1/2
Oct.	19.17	19.00	19.17	19.17

LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS

LONDON, England.—The wool auction sales closed last Friday with an offer of 11,000 bales and prices steadier. Best merinos were five to ten per cent and occasionally 15 per cent dearer. Fine crossbreds were unchanged. Other grades were five per cent lower. During the sales the home trade bought 40,000 bales, the continent 25,000 and America 20,000. About 25,000 bales were held over.

CHEMICAL COMPANY MERGER

NEW YORK, New York.—Announcement is made of the merger of five of the largest chemical companies in the United States. These include the General Chemical Company, the Solvay Process Company, the Senet-Solvay Company, the Barrett Company and the National Aniline and Chemical Company. The new corporation will have a capitalization of about \$300,000,000.

BANKERS' VIEWS ON
CREDIT SITUATION

No Serious Difficulty Anticipated
in Autumnal Money Market,
Although Demand for Funds
Is Expected to Be Heavy

NEW YORK, New York.—Governors of federal reserve banks in various sections, although admitting that the fall credit demand will be heavy, are of opinion that with continued cooperation by member banks no serious difficulty will be encountered in the autumnal money market.

The Wall Street Journal telegraphed heads of reserve banks in the west, south, and southwest for expressions as to the credit situation and to what extent certain lines of industry were being discriminated against.

The reserve banks, although saying that they have not attempted to define what are essential and non-essential loans, have advised member institutions to eliminate and avoid loans based on non-essentials.

It is the unanimous opinion that the fall credit situation depends largely on the railroad situation. It is said that if the railroads furnish sufficient cars, crops will be moved quickly and loans more speedily liquidated. Reserve bankers have been advised by the carriers that every effort will be exerted to speed up the movement of products.

In the St. Louis reserve district, merchants are enjoying excellent business and manufacturing industries are said to be busy, with labor conditions satisfactory. Labor, the St. Louis Reserve Bank says, appears to be satisfied with steady employment.

No Non-Essential Loans
R. A. Young, governor of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank, says: "Realizing the demands for commercial, agricultural and live stock requirements in 1920, we started as early as November last year requesting banks to eliminate and avoid loans based on non-essentials. In the great majority of cases our requests have been complied with. We have not attempted to define what are essential and what are non-essential loans, but have left the determination to the banks. It is rather difficult to reply to your inquiry as to demand for credit for moving the crops because the whole problem depends largely upon the ability of railroads to furnish cars and move the products. Assurances are given by the railroads that every effort will be exerted to move the products quickly, and although we do not look for as rapid a movement as in years previous to 1918, still we feel reasonably sure it will be better than 1919. If the railroads can move the products promptly, our advances to member banks, no doubt, will increase quite materially for a temporary period to start the movement. Liquidation, however, under these conditions should come rapidly. If, however, the products do not move to the markets promptly, our temporary advances will be smaller and eventual liquidation will be delayed. We believe the great majority of the banks in this district are cognizant of the credit situation and that their cooperation will enable us to handle any situation that develops without seriously disturbing the money market."

Heavy Demand for Credit

D. C. Biggs, governor of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank, says: "The demand for fall credit in this district naturally will be heavy owing to the good crop year. Merchants report splendid trade, and manufacturing industries are busy, with labor conditions fair. Labor here seems satisfied with steady employment. There is nothing to indicate that legitimate requirements cannot be taken care of without any disturbance due to the credit situation. This bank does not discriminate against any industry, the acceptance of paper for rediscount being contingent upon eligibility. However, our member banks for some months past have with their customers judiciously discriminated between essential and non-essential loans."

Lynn P. Talley, deputy and acting governor of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank, replied: "Answering your telegram, our rediscount transactions with member banks for the past 40 days afford striking evidence of cooperation on the part of banks of this district in the policy of restricting loans for production enterprises to the practical exclusion of loans for speculative or capital purposes. While borrowing in this district has about reached its peak for production purposes, there will be further demand for crop movements before the usual seasonal liquidation can be expected to set in, and this will more than probably necessitate some further moderate rediscounting by this institution with other federal reserve banks. With a fairly active although gradual marketing of cotton, with the continuance of a careful scrutiny of loans, no insurmountable obstacle should appear in the way of meeting further seasonal demand, so that an orderly although somewhat slow liquidation of large loan accounts may be expected."

Conservation Campaign

George J. Seay, governor of the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank, says: "The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond has been conducting an earnest campaign for the conservation of credit for more than a year. Since the amendment authorizing progressive discount rates, efforts have been redoubled in order that the necessity for

their adoption in this district might be avoided. We have secured the hearty cooperation of many, if not all, of the member banks of the district, and for the last three months have been able to supply needed funds for crop finishing and crop moving purposes without increasing our rediscounts with other Federal Reserve banks. We have earnestly advised that all banks discriminate between essential and non-essential loans but have not undertaken to define either class. We believe that conditions are sound. The necessity for conservation is understood and appreciated, and if the crops are moved and marketed in an orderly manner, we think that legitimate demands can be met without an undue squeeze in the money market."

No Stringency Expected

L. C. Adelson, deputy governor of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, replied: "I do not anticipate any undue aggravation of the money market by reason of credit demands incident to the movement of crops which should begin shortly. The withdrawal of deposits for tax payments between now and September 15 and the funding of maturing government obligations on September 15 coming at a time when credit must be provided for, the initial crop movement may have a tendency to ease the strain for a short period. This should speedily rectify itself and the retirement of obligations that were incurred in crop production as well as the increased deposits that will come to banking institutions as the crops move should more than offset the credit requirements of the purchasers of raw materials."

"The question of discrimination between essential and non-essential loans is left for determination by banking institutions who come in direct contact with prospective borrowers in passing upon the desirability of eligible paper offered to us for rediscount or purchase."

"Our directors and officers take into consideration the extent to which the commercial, industrial or agricultural activities of the concern whose paper is offered participate in the economic welfare of the Sixth Federal Reserve District, and from a national standpoint in extending discount accommodations to member banks we adhere strictly to the provisions of Section Four of the Reserve Act which requires that we give due regard to the claims and demands of all member banks."

REPUBLIC MOTOR
TRUCK OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, New York.—The Republic Motor Truck Company for the six months ended June 30, last, shows a net before federal taxes of \$1,741,618, equal to \$17.12 a share on 100,000 shares of no par value common stock, after deducting preferred dividends. This compares with a net before taxes of \$1,888,751, or \$15.5 a share on the common stock in the corresponding period last year. The net before taxes during the first half of this year was at the annual rate of \$3,453,236, or \$20,000,000 greater than the best previous net before taxes of \$1,485,083 in 1918, and more than three times greater than the net before taxes of \$862,902 in 1919. The profit and loss surplus of \$2,719,033 June 30 increased \$1,476,890, or more than 100 per cent, over \$1,242,143 June 30, 1919.

Total current assets are \$9,179,849 and current liabilities \$6,106,629, making the net-working capital \$3,073,220. This is an increase of more than \$2,500,000 since June, 1911, when total current assets were \$7,065,205 and current liabilities \$6,650,302. About \$15 a share additional equity has been placed behind the common stock since 1919. Total assets applicable to the common stock June 30 last were \$6,331,548, or \$63.31 a share, compared with \$4,854,657 or \$48.54 a share a year ago.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK, New York.—The following statement shows the actual condition of the New York Clearing House banks: Loans, discounts, etc., \$5,135,956,000; decrease \$21,972,000. Cash in own vaults, members federal reserve bank \$6,965,000; increase \$256,000. Reserve in Federal Reserve bank, of member banks \$535,173,000; increase \$8,764,000. Reserve in own vaults, state banks and trust companies \$8,047,000; increase \$22,000. Reserve in depositories, state banks and trust companies \$3,967,000; increase \$192,000. Net demand deposits \$3,967,703,000; decrease \$21,323,000. Time deposits \$272,515,000; increase \$2,756,000. Circulation \$34,956,000; decrease \$331,000. Aggregate reserve \$52,187,000. Excess reserve \$25,942,820; increase \$11,709,770.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York.—Market steady. Sterling 60 day bills 3.50%; commercial 60 day bills 3.50%; demand 2.55, cables 3.55%. France, demand 6.94, cables 6.96. Belgium, demand 7.30, cables 7.40. Guilders, demand 3.810, cables 3.190. Lire, demand .0458, cables .0460. Marks, demand .0199, cables .0200. New York exchange on Montreal 95 per cent discount.

POSSIBILITIES OF
CHINESE RAILWAYS

American Bankers Impressed—
Operating Revenues Increased
21.5 Per Cent Compared With
14.2 Per Cent for Expenses

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—American bankers who have visited China recently have been greatly impressed with its commercial possibilities, particularly in relation to railway development. It is not too much to say that the future of China will depend much upon its railways.

It is said that the prosperity of any country lies largely in the adequacy of its transportation. At the back of the economic collapse of Russia lies the complete breakdown of its transportation. Even the United States, which for long had the finest railways in the world, has experienced difficulty with a resultant handicap to industrial activity.

The railways of China, in respect to operating revenues per mile and the ratio of expenses of operation to total revenues, make a splendid comparison with countries where railway development is recent, and in fact a very favorable comparison with the older countries.

Expense Increase Small

The government railways of China comprise 4533 kilometers or slightly over 4000 miles, and provincial and private railways under supervision of the Ministry of Communications bring the total up to about 4434 miles. Taking into consideration the concessioned railways, there were, in 1918, a total of slightly more than 11,000 kilometers of railway, or 6836 miles.

Operating revenues of the government railways in 1918 were \$77,552,153, an increase of \$13,778,449, or 21.5 per cent. Compared with this the gain in the gross operating expenses increased only \$4,282,050, or 14.2 per cent.

The remarkable fact is that operating expenses consumed only 44 per cent of the gross. In the United States the ratio of operating expenses to gross has never been below 65 per cent even in the most favorable years and most of the time it has been above 70 per cent. In the last two years it has climbed to even greater proportions. In the year ended June 30, 1919, it was 82.79 per cent. In January last it got up to 92.21 per cent and in February, an abnormally bad month, to 97.39 per cent.

Doubtless the relatively low operating expense in China may be in part accounted for by the cheapness and plentifulness of labor in that country. The following shows the 1918 operations of the Chinese Government railways in comparison with 1917:

	1918	1917
Operating revenues	\$77,552,153	\$63,773,703
Operating expenses	\$4,282,050	\$30,040,554
Operating ratio	44.20	47.03
Net operating revenue	\$43,270,103	\$33,733,149
Surplus for year	\$3,505,119	\$21,630,195

It should be pointed out, however, that the results for 1918 were unusually favorable. It is calculated that the revenue was larger by perhaps \$2,000,000 owing to the fact that interruptions in service due to floods in 1917 left considerable traffic unmoved, which added to the business of 1918. Exceedingly favorable weather conditions in 1918 also helped materially. Nevertheless the year gave a gratifying proof of the capacity of the lines composing the government property and of the fundamentally sound conditions underlying business in the territory served.

Highest Net Revenue

On the basis of earnings each mile the government railways of China also make very favorable comparison with those of countries whose railway history is as recent as China's. In 1918 operating revenues were \$14.195 per kilometer, or \$22.844 per mile, and net revenues \$12.545 per mile. Operating revenue per mile was exceeded only in the United Kingdom and the net revenue per mile was higher than in any other country.

In the United States in 1918 railway operating revenues each mile operated were slightly over \$21,000. In net, the showing was far less favorable, it being only \$3915 per mile. Today, although gross earnings have increased substantially per mile through increased business and higher rates, net earnings are less per mile owing to the further rise in operating expenses.

At a time when the railroads of the United States have just won a fight to be allowed to earn 5 1/2 per cent, or 6 per cent on the railroad investment, it is interesting to note that the government railways of China in 1918 earned 10.4 per cent on the entire railway investment. For every dollar of interest and other income obligation there was a nominal total of \$4.09 to meet it.

Last year the railroads of the United States earned considerably less than 3 per cent on the investment and a very large proportion of them failed to earn fixed charges.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

WESTERN PACIFIC			
July—			
Operating revenue	\$1,434,443	\$337,643	
Operating expenses	417,478	157,179	
From Jan 1—			
Operating revenue	\$8,116,075	\$1,660,888	
Operating expenses	1,779,315	1,188,845	
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC			
Year ended Dec 31, 1919			
Gross income	\$2,551,082	\$2,651,220	
Interest, etc.	1,649,516	1,733,065	
Balance	2,001,466	1,918,152	
Dividends	511,310	511,370	
Amort.	600,000	600,000	
Surplus	\$890,095	\$896,782	

TRADE OUTLOOK
MORE REASSURING

NEW YORK, New York.—Dun's weekly review of trade says: Without the stimulus of general business revival, confidence has increased. And the future is more favorably regarded. Sentiment is subject to quick fluctuation in the present readjustment period, being responsive to day to day developments, but the fundamental effect has been strengthened.

Although commercial reverses remain at the higher level recently established, as the August failures attest, there is an absence of the serious unsettlement of which some people had been apprehensive, and the outlook seems more reassuring as the weak spots are steadily reduced. Reasons for conservative action, however, have not disappeared, and the policy of leading interests remains one of holding commitments within the limits of safety, and of avoiding undue speculative risks.

Divergence of opinion concerning prices, although not reflecting doubt as to the current movement of most commodities, tends to restrict operations, many buyers and sellers being apart in their views, and demands for further wage increases have complicated conditions in some industries.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Felix M. Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. sailed on the Mauretania on a visit to France, England and Switzerland. He expects to return about November 1. He said considerable gold is coming over consigned to Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

A deal has been consummated in the southern West Virginia coal fields whereby Dexter & Carpenter, Inc., of New York become the owners of the J. B. R. Coal Company. The consideration is said to be in excess of \$1,000,000. The J. B. R. Coal Company is located at Twin Branch in the Tug River field, West Virginia, and has 2700 acres of coal land on which six mines and tipples are located.

MIDVALE STEEL &
ORDNANCE INCOME

NEW YORK, New York.—Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company stock had a book value of more than \$77 a share December 31, 1919.

The first six months this year surplus income, after charges and taxes, was equal to \$2.93 a share, compared with \$1.84 in the corresponding period of 1919. The six months' dividend of \$2 a share was more than earned in the June quarter.

Earnings in the first half of 1920 were at an annual rate of \$5.86 a share, after charges and taxes. Profits showed a good increase in the second quarter, totaling \$2.17 a share, or at an annual rate of \$8.68, compared with 75 cents a share in the first quarter. If earnings continue through the rest of the year at the rate reported for the June quarter it will indicate profits equal to \$7.26 a share for the 12 months.

In the four years ended December 31, 1919, earnings were equal to \$53.42 a share, after charges and taxes, of which only \$16.50 was paid in dividends. At 39 the stock is selling only a little more than two points above the value added to the stock in four years.

DIVIDENDS

The Cities Service Company declared the monthly dividend of 40.57 cents on the Bankers' Shares, payable October 1 to stock of record September 15. The distribution September 1 was made to 12,221 holders of record, an increase of 6683 since January 1, 1920, and of 8744 over September 1, 1919.

LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Interest is due on bonds of the first, second and third Liberty loans in September, November, and December. There are no coupons on the temporary bonds of these issues for this interest. Doubtless a great many bond holders will discover this fact at the time interest is due. The Treasury Department reports that less than 55 per cent of the temporary bonds of the third Liberty loan have been presented for exchange for permanent securities, and that the proportion of permanent bonds of the First and Second Liberty loans, which have been delivered, is even less.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—In its weekly review of the wholesale dry goods trade the John V. Farwell Company says: Attention is now being centered on orders for immediate delivery and for such merchandise as will be necessary for taking care of holiday trade. Retailers report largely increased spot business all through the agricultural sections.

OIL WELL COMPLETIONS

OIL CITY, Pennsylvania.—A new record for oil well completions was made in August at 3513, says the Oil City Derrick. This is an increase of 787 over July. New production was 290,518 barrels, an increase of 51,230. Total new work at the close of August was 10,236, a decline of 830. Dry holes during August numbered 871.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
5 Purchase Street, Boston 5, Mass.

CANADIAN OIL
REQUIREMENTS

Active Drilling Operations on a
Large Scale Started to Develop
the Resources of the Dominion
—Indications Are Favorable

NEW YORK, New York.—The commencement of active drilling operations in Alberta, Canada, by the Imperial Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey's subsidiary, is looked upon as the first attempt on a large scale to develop the oil resources of the Dominion. Many wells have been drilled in Canada, and although a yearly production of 300,000 barrels has been obtained, this does not help much to meet the Dominion's large oil requirements, approximately 15,000,000 barrels a year.

Tests Being Made

The Imperial Oil Company has under lease approximately 125,000 acres in Alberta

HOW ITALIANS ARE FACING HIGH PRICES

Right Distribution of Necessaries Is Attained by Union of Municipal Buying and Production With Cooperative Societies

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Italian people's war against the profiteers and the high cost of living is characteristic, and with due allowance for the different political conditions affords a certain parallel with the struggle of the Russian people during the revolution and today. For in Italy also the cooperative movement in its many forms is fast growing to be the economic basis of national subsistence. It presents, however, radical differences of origin and organization from that of Russia or any other country. The cooperative movement in Italy is, first of all, divided into two great branches, the Socialist and the Roman Catholic. Between these there is a neutral movement which is large and important, but does not do anything so characteristically Italian as do the Roman Catholic and Socialist branches. There is also a small Republican cooperative movement.

Aim of Socialists

Each of the two big branches is subdivided again into three, and we find the Roman Catholic Agricultural Cooperative movement, the Roman Catholic Productive and Labor movement, and the Roman Catholic Consumers movement on the one branch; the Socialist Agricultural, Productive and Labor and Consumers movements on the other. The Socialist movement came first in time and was followed by the Roman Catholic movement, which is an attempt to meet the revolutionary spirit in Italy by turning it into productive rather than Socialist channels, but which may also be regarded as the reply of the church to the Socialist movement, which was rapidly gaining a complete hold over the working classes. As put to the writer by a member of the Roman Catholic movement, its aim is to improve conditions without revolution, while the aim of the Socialist movement is to use cooperation, not as an end, but simply as a step toward the social revolution. This view would be accepted by most Socialist cooperators, but one is inclined to doubt whether the Roman Catholic cooperators will, in fact, stop short of the social revolution if the Italian cooperative movement really is freed by it. This last, however, is also a matter of speculation. What is abundantly clear is that the cooperative movement is absolutely mixed up with political questions and it would be almost impossible to separate one from the other.

The Socialist Cooperatives

Taking the Socialist movement, its headquarters are in the Lega Nazionale at Milan. The Lega Nazionale is a definitely Socialist body and has this year come to an agreement with the Socialist Party in the Italian Parliament and the trade union bodies for joint action. It is quite likely that there will be a definite arrangement made whereby the three bodies will each be represented on the councils of the other two. Under the Lega Nazionale are the three branches of the Socialist cooperation, of which the two most interesting are the agricultural and the productive societies. The consumers' societies are much the same all over the world as regards their working. The characteristic of Italy, however, is that there are many small societies in each big city, each formed by a small group of workers, probably with similar political views and often called by some fancy name such as "Progress" or "The Freeman." In Milan there is a very large society called L'Unione Cooperativa which is largely a middle class society somewhat like the Army and Navy stores in London but differing from them in that it is really cooperative. It has a very large turnover and an enormous central store and many branches in Milan.

There is also a Socialist consumers' society which has been formed within the last two years, partly by the amalgamation of small societies and partly by new members. The Socialist society is naturally entirely political in aim and while the Unione Cooperative distributes its dividends as do the ordinary English store societies it is likely that the Socialist society (The Alleanza Cooperativa) will use its profits for political ends. Its trade in the first 18 months was about 10,000,000 lire.

Municipal Societies

Before leaving the subject of consumers' societies it may be well to mention a development which has spread widely over Italy since 1917. That is the municipal productive and wholesale societies which were formed by the various municipalities of Italy in order to keep down prices during and after the war. The town council of Milan has ordered the wholesale purchase of foodstuffs and in some cases the actual production of necessities of life. The municipality has done this by forming a committee of cooperative societies and institutions, each of which subscribes a certain amount of money proportionate to size. The municipality gives a large credit to the committee (in the case of Milan 5,000,000 lire) and of course has a certain representation on the committee. The committee undertakes the wholesale purchase of goods which it distributes among the cooperative societies and institutions, but only to them and not to private traders. The municipality of Milan has not only done this but it has built a large dairy where milk is treated in the most up-to-date and systematic way and has opened several boot factories,

in one of which 300 pairs of boots a day are turned out and sold at 50 per cent below the ordinary prices, and a ready-made clothing factory on the same lines. Of course, the products of these factories are only sold to cooperative societies and institutions.

Reasons for Cheapness

The secret of how the goods are produced so cheaply is partly efficiency and the general good will of the workers, who have a committee which consults with the management on matters of discipline and wages, but it is also that the state sold a large quantity of its surplus leather and cloth to the municipalities. One hears complaints that all had not been sold in this way, but that a good deal had been sold at low prices to profiteers. On the other hand the ordinary traders must certainly call it unfair competition, but there is this to be said, that the cloth and leather was bought with public money and should not go to enrich private persons. The very existence of this union between municipal buying and production of goods and cooperative societies shows the hold which cooperation has taken over the Italian people and how much it is recognized by official bodies as the right means of distributing the necessities of life.

Cooperators complain, however, that the government is not really favorable to them, but is in the hands of its profiteers, or dog-fish, as they are called in Italy.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Savings Continue to Be Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Notwithstanding the fact that a lax enforcement of the prohibition laws in some communities is seized upon by liquor interests as an argument for return to old conditions, the figures from police departments, criminal courts and various other institutions, indicate a great decrease in these activities and an accompanying reduction in the expense of maintaining them. With continued and better enforcement of the law it is foreseen that the benefits now so clearly apparent will be multiplied to an extent that will remove the last vestige of opposition to what is considered one of the greatest and most constructive policies any nation has ever adopted. A clipping from the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times says:

"In the 12 months ended with June 30, 1920, the number of persons arrested and given hearings before city magistrates was 26,014, compared with 61,944 in the preceding 12-month period. The number charged with drunkenness fell to 5339 from 21,146; the number arrested for vagrancy to 398 from 1874; and the number of capital crimes committed decreased 36 per cent.

"Of 740 cells in the county jail which before national prohibition were nearly always in use, only 300 have occupants today. Reports of societies devoted to charitable work and of hospitals which maintain wards for alcoholic victims, announce similar comparisons in the abatement of poverty and disease."

Café's Business Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—In the course of a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, United States Attorney Ross of Brooklyn told of a café proprietor in that cosmopolitan borough, grown wealthy in catering to the appetites and thirsts of Brooklynites in "the good old days before prohibition." "Prohibition seemed to him at first an unmitigated calamity. He had now, however, saved \$37,000 a year by having no drinks to sell," he told Mr. Ross. "That was what it cost me to pay for three licenses; to grease the palms of policemen and politicians and to pay for the stocks of liquor my employees sold but did not account to me for. I thought prohibition would ruin me. It's making me money, and, moreover," he added, "I feel cleaner."

CONNECTICUT MAY ACT ON PROHIBITION

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Prohibition advocates, members of various temperance organizations, probably will try to have the Connecticut General Assembly, in special session September 14, act upon the federal prohibitory amendment.

The session is called to change statutes which at present hamper the registration as voters of women. Members have suggested efforts to have the suffrage amendment ratified, to make election day a legal holiday and to act upon trolley-jitney problems. In the last mentioned instance the Connecticut company has said it will not ask for legislation. In two recent special sessions of the Legislature the business was held to that specifically mentioned by Governor Holcomb in his call.

CONFERENCE PROPOSED

AUGUSTA, Maine.—Gov. Carl E. Milliken has announced that the annual governors' conference which was scheduled to take place here September 13, 14 and 15, has been postponed until later in the year because so many members of the conference were engaged in campaign work. It is probable that the conference will be held in the State of Pennsylvania the latter part of November or the first of December.

MANY IMMIGRANTS COMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—On ships due here within the week, at least 37,000 immigrants are expected, and officials at Ellis Island Immigration Station are making every preparation to handle this great number promptly.

MORE SPEAKERS FOR DRY CONGRESS

Prominent Men and Women From France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Poland, England, Added to Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Daily the names of prominent men and women from foreign countries are being added to the list of distinguished speakers on the program of the fifteenth international congress against alcoholism, to be held here September 21-26.

M. J. Metell of Paris, a veteran of the French Army, will contribute observations on the war-time uses and effects of alcohol. Supplementing his experiences during the war, his work as secretary of the international congress for the study of the alcohol question, held at Paris in April, 1919, and as secretary of the French League against Alcoholism has given him additional opportunities for the study of the subject. He will discuss, during the sessions in Washington of the congress, "The Fight against Alcoholism in France."

Dr. R. Herod of Lausanne, since 1902 director of the Swiss Temperance Bureau and since 1907 director of the International Temperance Bureau, who is undersecretary of the congress at Washington, the editor of Temperance Periodic, and editor of temperance periodicals in French, Italian and German, has been assigned the subject, "The Present State of Temperance and Prohibition Legislation in Europe." He has been delegated to make for his government a special study of prohibition legislation here.

Germany will send the first two professors of that country to enter the United States since the war. Prof. G. Aschaffenburg, of Cologne, and Prof. J. Gonsler, of Berlin. They will reach Washington about September 20. The former is a leading representative of the laboratory school of temperance research. Professor Gonsler was a teacher and pastor until 1903, when he took up the study of the misuse of alcoholic drinks and became general secretary of a German society devoted to research along this line. He is also general secretary of an international society doing the same kind of work.

Harriet Crommelin of Zeist, Holland, a member of the board of aldermen in that city, a leader in Dutch Labor circles and an enthusiastic advocate of prohibition, will speak on "The Workingmen's Organizations of Europe against Alcoholism."

Dr. S. Daszynska Golinska, of Warsaw, professor of political economy and social science, will discuss "Beer as a Cause of Alcoholism," basing her remarks on recent laboratory work in the university with which she is connected.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, F. R. S., of London, will discuss the subject of "Alcohol as a Social Poison."

ISLE OF SHOALS TO CELEBRATE

Landing of Capt. John Smith in 1614, While on Fishing Voyage, is Soon to Be Observed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KITTERY, Maine.—Residents of the Isle of Shoals of Maine and New Hampshire are planning a fitting observance of the landing of Capt. John Smith at those islands in 1614. This is the event of Capt. John Smith's landing at the mouth of two London ships, upon a fishing and trading voyage, and arrived at Monhegan Island in April, 1614. While the crew fished, Smith and eight sailors in a small pinnace, after the manner of Champlain in 1605, ranged the whole coast of New England as far as Cape Cod, and traded successfully with the natives. Returning to his vessel about Monhegan, he sailed for home on July 18. He never saw America after that.

Shortly after his arrival in England Captain Smith published his interesting account of this coast which he named New England and accompanied it with a chart. He was the first and among the best publicity agents New England ever had. Captain Smith not only saw in the Gulf of Maine great possibilities, but he told the world of them. In 1618 he wrote to Lord Bacon of the superiority of the Gulf of Maine, in respect to the fisheries, over the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, whither great fleets of fishing craft had been swarming for nearly a century, and gathering vast wealth out of its waters. "New England," he writes, "hath much advantage to serve Europe far cheaper than the Grand Banks can, who have neither wood, salt, nor food, but nothing to help themselves, but what they carry in their ships 200 to 300 leagues from their homes; no port or harbor only the sea. We fish out of our dories and the land furnishes us wood, water, fruits, fowls, corn, or what we want to refresh us. We have all sort of timber for building ships and houses. We make all our salt and we can make double and treble our gains over the Grand Banks. It takes six or seven cod to make a quintal in the Gulf of Maine and 15 at the Grand Banks—beside the fish are finer and all other finds of fish are abundant."

CANDIDATE TO HEAR CALIFORNIAN VIEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Gov. William D. Stephens, who is in the east representing California at a con-

ference of Republican governors with Senator Warren G. Harding, will endeavor to convince them that there is a general need of a strong protective tariff and an absolute necessity of such a tariff for California products and industries.

He also will urge the imperative need of a settlement of the Japanese problem in California. Sentiment on the coast is behind Governor Stephens in the opinion expressed by them to Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, that the initiative and referendum on the Japanese anti-alien measure must be carried through.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE PLEA IS DENIED

District of Columbia Judge Refuses to Expedite Appeal from Lower Court Decision

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Opponents of woman suffrage received a setback Friday in their efforts to expedite appeal from the decision of Thomas J. Bailey, Associate Justice of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, refusing an injunction to prevent Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, from promulgating the suffrage amendment.

Constantine J. Smith, Chief Justice of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, denied the petition of suffrage opponents as represented in the American Constitutional League for certification of the case to the United States Supreme Court without waiting for a decision by the appellate tribunal.

The Chief Justice held that he lacked authority to certify under a decision of the United States Supreme Court, which held that such certification could be made only where the decision of the local appellate tribunal was final. As there is a constitutional question involved in the suffrage case, there would be a right of appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeals to the United States Supreme Court.

Copy of Journal Sent to Washington NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—At the request of the House of Representatives, Gov. A. H. Roberts has forwarded to Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, a certified copy of the journal of that body of last Tuesday, when the attempt was made to rescind its previous action in ratifying the federal suffrage amendment.

SCHOOLHOUSES OF BOSTON REPAIRED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—This city has spent \$1,000,000 on school buildings in the summer vacation. Repairs were allotted in 1100 separate contracts, and every one of the 273 buildings has received attention. Eighty per cent of the second and third-class buildings are now equipped with modern fire escapes. A 20-room addition to the Pauline Agassiz Shaw building is ready for the opening of school on Wednesday. Two other buildings will be finished this year.

NAVY YARD WAGE INCREASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A new schedule increasing the wages of navy yard employees will be put into effect probably on the first pay day after September 15.

Classified Advertisements

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OVERLOOKING Hudson opposite Columbia University. Modern nine-room English half-timbered residence; restricted park; built by owner for self occupancy; solarium; every improvement and appliance including vacuum cleaning system; garage; one hour downtown N.Y.; \$33,000; less than present cost of building. Box 422, Grantwood, N. J. Tel. Clifton 740-M.

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LADY having two rooms and bath in Back Bay, Boston, desires to rent one unfurnished room at \$6.00 per week; business woman preferred. Tel. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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APARTMENT, seven light, clean rooms. General Park West, Brighton, fully furnished, furnishings complete for sale. \$3500; phone; lease; all week. Schuyler 4866. N. Y. C.

LEGAL NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION. Pumping Engine. Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, Treasurer, Boston, on Wednesday, the 20th day of September, 1920, at 12 o'clock, for the purchase of a new 10-horsepower pump engine with a capacity of fifteen million gallons in 24 hours for Chestnut Hill Pumping Station No. 1 in Boston.

CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

TWENTIETH CENTURY LANDSCAPE ART

II—Quiet Years: 1900 to 1910

I have called the period between 1900 and 1910 the Quiet Years; they were so by contrast with the years that followed. Quiet those years seemed to the Traditionalists and New Traditionalists of landscape painting; but beneath the surface, hidden from the eyes of the majority, who desired development not change, the New Movement was slowly growing. In 1900, outside France, it was hardly recognized. Cézanne, Gauguin, and Van Gogh were only known to the circle of their intimates, and a few curious connoisseurs. The term "Les Fauves" had not been invented, and fiery Van Gogh, who passed away in 1890, was regarded with suspicion by a Holland nurtured in the serenity and clarity of Jacob Maris, Weissenbruch, and Mauve. In 1895 the sale of Gauguin's works at the Hotel Drouot in Paris had been a failure; they fetched small prices. Cézanne was so little recognized, even in his native place, Aix, that in 1904 a visitor had great difficulty in discovering where he lived. Although the seeds of the New Movement had been sown, few were interested in it, fewer thought that the crop would ever ripen. Many today still dislike and avoid the innovators and all their ways.

There were giants among the Traditionalists, and among those New Traditionalists who had given to landscape painting the rebirth that only personal vision, and a technique in harmony, but subservient to vision, can give. I propose to say a few further words (they have already been discussed in the Nineteenth Century section) about those painters who overlapped into the Twentieth Century, and have since passed away.

Claude Monet is active still. He is not so great an artist as Monet, but his life has been given to landscape painting. He stands out a beacon in this survey and with him are Harpignies (1819-1916) and Winslow Homer (1830-1910). To these should be added Whistler (1834-1903) who, whenever he treated landscape, moved in realms of decorative subtlety that only the Masters of the East can match. And just merging into the Twentieth Century are those Sensitives—Cazin (1841-1901) and William Stott of Oldham (1858-1900), the latter a subtle artist who has not yet received the recognition he deserves.

Winslow Homer stands alone. In the history of sea-painting, direct, forceful, with a magisterial command of color and movement, there is nothing to set beside the groups of his sea-pictures in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. And for delicacy and subtlety, yet informed with nervous strength, who is there to compare with Twachtman (1853-1902)? J. Alden Weir (1852-1919) had not Twachtman's concentrated vision; he was a quiet, scholarly painter, much admired, perhaps over admired; he is happily represented in the Metropolitan Museum by one of his most charming works, "The Red Bridge." George Hitchcock (1850-1912), like William Stott of Oldham, will one day receive his due. He was pure artist; he painted the tenderly and beautifully, Albert P. Ryder (1847-1917), like Winslow Homer, stands in a class by himself. He worked for years upon his pictures; he wrought upon them season after season, and the result is a combination of profundity and idealism that baffles analysis. His "Forest of Arden" and his "Under a Cloud" have a message that time and fashion cannot affect.

In England E. A. Waterloo (1850-1919) brought freshness and charm to his pastorals, but they tended to glide into a mold; William McTaggart (1835-1917), a West Highlands Scot, stayed at home and painted light; he was one of the least advertised and the most efficient of the plain-artists; Napier Henry (1841-1917) was a sturdy painter of the sea; his yachting pictures were deservedly popular; every one could understand their frank joy in movement, and enjoy the tang of the salt breeze; Buxton Knight (1842-1908) was a sound realist, an expert technician, but he had not the charm of color of Edward Stott (1859-1918) who labored his landscapes, but always into added beauty. Alfred East (1849-1913) was a ripe artist whose facility in painting was equaled by his joy in working. "The figures," he would say "should be merely partakers in the color harmony. Come, I'll show you." And he led me to his studio where there was a six-foot canvas of a gorgeous, decorative landscape laid in southern France. He began to paint quickly on sky, hilltops and trees, and at intervals, with full brush, his hand dropped to the foreground, and smudged there blobs of color. As he worked he would turn, from time to time, to shape these blobs into contours, and they gradually became a procession of peasants winding up toward the hills. J. D. Innes (1881-1916) showed great promise, especially in his water colors, which have a distinct and personal expression. Fred. May was a charming painter—loose, wet, luminous color, and blonde harmonies. He loved a low horizon, and filmy floating, atmospheric clouds. His water colors are expressions of swift, radiant moments.

Water color, by its very essence, and power to capture quick and salient effects, has always been popular with landscape painters. Indeed the history of modern landscape painting could be told in water color from Turner and Girtin, Cézanne and de Watton to Winslow Homer, Sargent, Brabazon, Dodge MacKnight and John Marin. A group of water colors, say a score of each by these five moderns, would be a revelation to many people of the wonder and diversity of nature

seen by trained and searching eyes, and hands so deft that the layman knows not which to be astonished at most—the diversity of what the eyes see, or the power to express and suggest it on paper.

Of these early Twentieth Century painters Monet, Harpignies and Winslow Homer are the three beacons; but the light they show shines not toward the future. Harpignies was the tranquil and clear-sighted survivor of the Barbizon school; he was a Classicist and his gift to the world was peace. Monet stood and stands as a pioneer of Impressionism and the most efficient and consistent of its practitioners; his gift to the world is light. The onrush of Impressionism is spent, but the influence of Monet and his companions, including Camille Pissarro (1830-1903), continued and continues. Many are faithful to the surface gaiety of Impressionism, even while they are attracted by the substance which is Post Impressionism.

Innumerable landscapes, painted between 1900 and 1910, are marked by the interest of the painters, who were nearly all French trained, in light, and particularly in sunlight. Never before had landscapes been so keyed up, so strong in vivid contrasts. There were, of course, sedate men who were faithful to the brown tree, and others who saw nature in tone, not in color; but the sunlight painters were the most vigorous and the most popular. They derived from Monet, but they went farther than he did. The tone painters derived from the modern Dutchmen and Whistler, but they had not the Maris sense of atmosphere, nor Whistler's unerring skill in selection. Very solemn, spacious, and serious were the large, low-toned landscapes exhibited for years each season in London by James Aumonier, A. D. Peppercorn, and their companions. Nothing could proceed from these pictures. They had become a formula even as the sunlight realizations.

The landscape painters of this period might be divided into the Sunlight group, the Plain-Air group, the Tone group, and the popular Topographical group. Excellent examples of the last named were "Binnam Wood" (1906), by Farquharson, and "London River" (1904), by Napier Henry.

As these 10 years swept by, landscape painting, especially in America, developed into a very popular branch of art. The plain-air landscape became almost common, and the practical pastoral an annual visitor.

But the elder painters had no lack of support. Leader, who is singularly unaffected by any New Movement, and MacWhirter kept their popularity in England, and Jules Breton and Didier Puget in France. Although the younger men and women in all countries were beginning to search for new methods of expression, the level of landscape painting seemed as set as the level of architecture in golf houses.

But those whose business or pleasure it was to visit Paris each year, and who imposed on themselves the task of walking through the crowded rooms of the exhibitions of the Independents and later the Autumn Salon; who saw landscapes not only by the leaders of Post Impressionism, but also by such strange and impressive talents as "le douanier"—Henri Rousseau, began to realize that a new movement was functioning, and that it had sprung from France.

So to France we will now turn, and as I rise from my desk my eyes fall on Ambroise Vollard's book on "Paul Cézanne." Turning the pages I find this—in 1874 (so long ago), Cézanne exhibited with Monet, Pissarro, Lepine, and others at the exposition of "La Société Anonyme des Artistes Peintres" at the house of Nadar. That was in 1874. Had the New Movement toward Simplification and Synthesis begun?

ANDERS ZORN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Anders Zorn, unquestionably a world master painter-etcher, rose before the end of a career not over long nor exceptionally productive as to quantity, to the august rank of Rembrandt and Whistler. He is a unique, towering figure on the horizon of modern art. Yet his very many-sidedness prevents a straightforward view of his full greatness, unless we coordinate the varied aspects of his genius, and reconcile points seemingly contradictory, if not paradoxical.

Born of peasant stock in the heart of provincial Sweden, he remained always, and despite a broad cosmopolitanism, as thorough a Swede as Rembrandt was a Hollander. He became the dominant individuality of Scandinavian art; yet even before his maturity he won high distinction abroad, particularly in Spain, as an aquarist and portraitist. In Paris, as early as 1889, where he exhibited a large painting of bathers, called "Out-of-Doors," he was honored, as a painter, in oils, with a Salon gold medal and the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor. A painter, and specifically a painter of the modern French impressionistic school, he has remained ever since, for all his patriotic and racial association with the Scandinavian group at world fairs and international exhibitions, and notwithstanding his subsequent overshadowing fame, throughout Europe and America, as an etcher. It is, emphatically, the painter quality in Zorn that imparts to his graphic work the style and imprint of creative originality. When he first took up the etching needle, avowedly as a "diversion," in



"Oscar II of Sweden," from the etching by Anders Zorn

1883, he was already potentially its master. His initial portrait plate, that of his friend, Axel Haig, who inducted him to the process, is technically akin to the later triumphant "Renan," and "Oscar II, King of Sweden." It is no more like Haig than it is like Rajon or Legros. Zorn stands by himself, because he was the first to bring to etching the swift, audacious, broad yet precise, and exquisitely sensitive stroke that Velázquez achieved with brush and color pigment. Of such is the true technical idiom of modern impressionism, whether uttered first-hand in paint, or translated into the bitten line of the eau-forte.

Zorn's style, dashing and imperious as often it looks, is really the result of careful calculation and extraordinary manual skill, applied with the strictest economy of means—not to save time, but to conserve the wonderful strength of harmony and simplicity. He etched the "Renan" in an hour, from a sitting that lasted hardly half that length of time.

"I etch directly on the plate from nature," he told an American art writer (Mary G. van Rensselaer), "and generally do but one biting. I very rarely have more than one sitting—the result is more harmonious, and all my best things have been done in this way. I can do an etching straight from life, like the portrait of myself and my wife, in three hours."

When we study this last-mentioned favorite plate, with its grave, suave, shadowy beauty (it was etched by lamplight, in the artist's studio), the impromptu manner of its making seems a sheer marvel. Yet for Zorn it was no special tour de force. He did as much, or more, in a score of things that have gone round the world—"The Waltz," "The Omnibus," "At the Piano," (this is the portrait of an American girl, Miss Anna Burnett), "Rosita Mauri" of the flashing smile, the portraits of Strindberg, Rodin, Verlaine, Saint-Gaudens, and other men of celebrity. A more elaborate but hardly less animated touch is observable in "The Toast," and "Zorn and His Model," these being done from two of his own finest paintings, which are in the National Museum of Stockholm.

The most Rembrandt-like of all the Zorn etchings is the tenderly characterized head of "Mona," a portrait of the artist's mother. Like Rembrandt, also—and doubtless with similar purpose of intimate technical study—he made many self-portraits, the succession of which forms a fascinating sort of artistic biography. In this category comes the extremely rare plate called "The Storm," perhaps the only out-and-out romantic or dramatic etching that Zorn ever made. It shows the artist on horseback, under a dark, lowering sky, on a wild seashore—a ready-to-hand illustration for some tragic passage in Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor."

The most dazzling evidences of

Zorn's technical virtuosity, and indeed the consummate product of his joyous, abounding painter-etcher spirit, are found in those open-air nude studies. The "Bather, Evening," the lovely crouching "Dagmar," "Wet," "Seaweed," "Three Graces," "Circles in the Water," are among the inimitable personal expressions of a latter-day pagan genius. "Panthestic hymns to the eternal efforescence of life," some one has called them. Viking Venuses, Brunhildes and Junos of the North, they are frank and unconscious as the sunshine. Nevertheless, the unconventionality and uncompromising literalness of this phase of Zorn's art has necessarily excluded the "Baigneuses," as a lot, from the wider exhibition popularity enjoyed by most of his other plates.

Nearly all of the 300-odd plates that make up the complete catalogue of Anders Zorn's etched work are represented in American collections, if we include those of the dealers. Their prices, up to recent date, have been quoted at from \$100 to \$4000. Now, of course, they will follow and outstrip the general upward tendency. Years ago Zorn had reached the position of highest-priced contemporary etcher, with the sale at auction of a choice "Renan" impression for some \$3500.

Zorn, the painter, is scantily represented in American public collections (the Metropolitan Museum has but one example, the portrait of Mrs. Walter Rathbone Bacon, dated 1897), though he executed a good many private commissions here during several visits, notably that of 1893, and painted official portraits of President Cleveland and President Taft. These latter, when shown in New York, did not make any great impression. They were able and conscientious performances, but somehow the masterful Zorn appeared out of his element. Whether from lack of spontaneous interest in his commissioned work, or from unfamiliarity with American types, he contrived to miss both inspiration and likeness. At the Emile Grignols sale in 1912 one of his brilliant "Bathers," an oil painting, fetched \$8500 at auction—the top picture price of that occasion. Various Scandinavian art exhibitions in Chicago, New York and Brooklyn have featured Zorn paintings lent by private owners. Still, withal, Zorn, the painter, is practically unknown to the American public, except in so far as he may be surmised through Zorn, the painter-etcher.

In view of this fact, peculiar interest attaches to the announcement that David Keppel, son of Frederick Keppel, one of the first patrons and exploiters of the Swedish master's etchings on this side of the Atlantic, visited the artist in Stockholm this last summer, and was so impressed with the sensational current exhibition of his latest paintings there that he is setting on foot a project to bring the collection to New York.

THE SPANISH NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Spanish art at the present time is in an interesting and anxious situation, not to say a doubtful one. The land that gave to the ages Velázquez and Murillo, El Greco and Goya, and so many others, still abounds in artistic talent, some of it near to genius. But there is a certain slackness, want of aim, an inconsistency and lack of persistence about it. The painters flit about amid their changing schemes and fancies. The present exhibition is interesting, but yet at the same time it is a little disappointing and that is why the pessimistic tends to rise first in consideration and criticism.

In the present exhibition there are 436 exhibitors represented, and 698 works. Of these, 266 exhibitors are in the class of painting and drawing, 75 in decorative art. The last is in view of the general reconstruction of the big cities of Spain—especially Madrid—that is proceeding apace, distinctly interesting and significant. Of the 698 works, 420 are paintings and drawings, 111 are sculptures, 15 are architectural pieces, and 152 works of decorative art. At the last exhibition held in 1917 there were 786 works, while 345 of the exhibitors were in the painting class and 69 in sculpture.

In view of the exertions and rivalries of Spanish art, and the various tendencies, one is tempted at the outset to pursue these statistics a little further. Thirty-one of the exhibitors are women, and of these 12 exhibit works of pictorial art, four are responsible for six pieces of sculpture and the remaining 15 show 30 specimens of decorative art. The point of locality is most interesting, remembering the achievements of the south and the pretensions of the capital. Of the 436 exhibitors 99 were born in Madrid or its province, 52 in Barcelona, and 43 in Valencia. The region of New Castile is responsible for more than a quarter of the artists, and after their army of 113, there follow Catalonia's 69, the 66 of the Levant, and the 57 of Andalusia.

It is noticed that Old Castile and Leon, Galicia, and Asturias, the Vascon provinces and Navarre, Extremadura and Aragon are the regions where there is an apparent and steady diminution in artistic production. Only an extremely small proportion of exhibitors were born abroad. In general the women artists seem to conform to the averages of the men in these statistical considerations.

Now it is being remarked that this is a tranquil and comfortable exhibition, and it is a fair comment, and why? Spanish art in every form is more than usually susceptible to national feeling and emotion, and despite the strikes, the cost of living, and the awful politics, Spain is at this time more comfortable by far than she has been for a generation. The diffi-

culty is that she may be too comfortable. She has done well out of the war, has got rid of all the anxieties and emotions respecting the same with which she was affected during the war period, she is doing well out of the peace also, and from her peninsular fastness, even though it be less of that than it used to be, she regards Europe in sad travail with a certain complacency.

Such a mood is reflected in the Spanish art of the moment, and it is not to its advantage. The general impression is that this exhibition is decidedly inferior to the last one, that impression is intense at first glance though it may be a little mitigated afterward. There are very few emotional works, nothing to stir up violent controversies, all is tranquil and smooth, and the general result is a considerable monotony. Youth is prominent, but various artists are conspicuously absent. The latter is regretted, but it is interesting and sometimes encouraging to note the differences in the work of young painters who made perhaps their first appearance at the 1917 exhibition. In general there is a feeling of course that their technique has much improved, and these young artists are in some cases almost masters of color. In this respect indeed they give great hopes; their chromatic exuberances are fine in their way. But their works too often lack thought; the artists do not display emotion in their pictures nor have the gift for it, and they are short of ideas. They seem too comfortable, too tranquil.

There are many good landscapes and portraits, but the genre pictures are few and insignificant. Nearly all the world of Spanish art at once pronounced a portrait by Julio Moises as the best work in the exhibition. These are things to think upon.

IRISH PICTURES AT THE OIREACHTAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The feast is over, the lights are fled, Oireachtas week (annual festival of the Gaelic League) is past. Speech and song mingle with color and dance in the kaleidoscope of memory. Come with me in imagination and revisit the Old Scoil (University) in Earlsfort Terrace. The competitions are going on in the lower hall, and as we ascend the stairs the strains of music ascend with us. Some one is singing of Cúirt níl Dhubhir (Ireland, meaning dark woman of the mountains), and as we reach the top of the stairs and enter the Picture Gallery we see her facing us, incarnate in the Bean Dubh na Sléibhte of Seán Céitinn in a picture which attracts us at once by its force and vigor of line. The "dark woman" sits on the slope of a rising hill, clad in the garb of the Arran peasant, her dog at her knee, and in her eyes and folded hands the calmness of one who sits awaiting a verdict.

The same feeling of calmness and quiet pervades the picture next Bean Dubh na Sléibhte, entitled "Sands and a Rising Tide," by Dermot O'Brien, president of the Royal Hibernian Academy. The little waves roll smoothly over the sand, golden in sunlight and undisturbed by any storm or wind. It is a little cove remote from stress where one might hide a summer day long and watch blue sky and black rock—a land of summer warmth and stillness.

The next picture to draw our eyes is Cúirt na Sléibhte (The Fairy Hill), by Lily Williams. Lights "quiver and gleam" on the top of the hazy hill or stretch in sudden flashes of yellow across a shining sky—the little cottage at the foot of the hill invites our memories of pleasant days spent on the Dublin hills where, after wandering over flower-scattered fields and furzy hollows we had come on just such an isolated cottage as this and had got a hearty welcome to a shared meal, with the little shy children clustering round the door, bare-footed and curly haired, and disappearing into field and hedgerow if noticed or addressed. Miss Williams has sent also a picture entitled "Eire" (Ireland), a young child on a rising hill with haloed head and a glory of sunshine encircling the symbolic figure.

Among the "young" school of artists you notice the pictures by Maimie Jellett, a child study entitled "Bobbin," "The Fair," a picture of swing boats and merry-go-rounds with vivid coloring, and a Portrait Study, "The Sand Quarry," by Daniel Corkery (who is author as well as artist), is a striking study of falling slopes of sand and purple shadows; and the warm yellows of "The Distant Galtees" are like scraps of sunshine. The name of Jack B. Yeats is familiar to all lovers of Irish art and we recognize his unfeigned gifts of color and energy in "Going to the Races" and "Island Men Returning." The School of Art is represented by pieces of stained glass, metal and enamel work, etc., and it is pleasant to reflect on the good work which it has done for Irish art in these respects. There are some charming little pieces of sculpture, notably "Josephine" (A Power), Miss Rosamund Praeger's "The Shawl" and "The Changeling." Mrs. Vanston has contributed a sculpture of Lord Ashbourne in Celtic costume.

There is some peculiar charm about the work of Neill ní Bhráin. She has sent in two studies of the Shannon, one from the Carrigaholt side of the river in County Clare, and one from Foynes on the County Limerick side. One is reminded of the "Sands of Dee" in looking at the latter; the "crawling waves" creeping "o'er and o'er" the sands, and the fine white light over all.

Miss Clare Marsh, in whose studio so many of the young artists of Dublin have made their first start, is represented by some landscapes,

misty and delicate, such as "An Evening in Spring" and "One Summer." Poverty shows in the attire, but dreams lurk in the eyes of "A Dublin Newsboy" (The Mac Egan), such as one often sees in the enigmatic Irish face at street corner or in flowery park. Near by stand the "Dublin Fish Sellers," a group of women clearly outlined against building and sky.

Among the black and white artists one notices the illustrations to the stories of Edgar Allan Poe, by Harry Clarke, while Miss Estella Solomon has surpassed even herself in the grace of the "Water Gate," St. Audoens.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry have sent in some essentially Celtic pictures, "Gossip in Connemara," "Crusheen" and "The Bog Workers" transport us to the West. While pictures such as these can be painted, Ireland will remain the treasure house of the "seeing eye." One came away from looking at such pictures as Charles Lamb's "Peasants of Clare," with a feeling of intense sympathy for the women and men whom he has depicted so vividly.

The Oireachtas has been an exceptionally memorable one this year. The competitions in music, literature and dancing were keenly contested and the work was crowned by the beautiful Art Gallery.

AUSTRALIAN MURALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The art of mural decorations, though the oldest form of art, is practically unknown in Australia, but there are one or two of the Australian artists who are specializing in decoration and doing pioneer work. Miss Bertha Merfield of Melbourne, who returned from England just before the war, is now recognized in her own country as a true exponent of this art. Her exhibition of this work at Messrs. Anthony Hordern & Son's large galleries in Sydney won keen appreciation from lay, professional artists and architects of Sydney, the latter recognizing in her a fellow craftsman who would be able to carry out their decorative schemes while making them distinctively Australian.

"Her work is especially adapted to large spaces," said one critic. "Miss Merfield is an artist whom Australia should hold dear for she glories in revealing its innermost beauty to the world. The gum tree is her chief decorative symbol, although she uses freely whatever appeals to her in Australian landscape, seascape, or mountain scenery. Her sunlight is real sunlight and her shadow is that real transparent shadow that gathers to denseness but is never black. She loves heights, depths and luminous distances and conveys with a poetic reality the true sense of their beauty."

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THE HOME FORUM

The Little River

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The little river winds and turns
The little river with its burns
All tumbling in together
Along the way
Where fishes play
No matter what the weather
When summer time is here.

And further on at last it turns
A great mill wheel above the stream
Where little trout
Play in and out
And water sprites are seen:
The fairy boatmen riding by
On water beetle's wings.

And as they go
They seem to know
The song the river sings.

Sing on, sing on.
O little river winding there
Past meadows, woodlands, gardens fair
All sparkling in the sun.
And after, when the twilight falls
When the day is done,
Upon your placid quiet face
The stars will shine all glimmering
With heaven's reflected grace.

A Stranger on the Blue Ridge

Toward the latter end of the month of October, 1849, about the hour of noon, a horseman was seen ascending a narrow valley at the eastern foot of the Blue Ridge. His road nearly followed the course of a small stream, which, issuing from a deep gorge of the mountain, winds its way between lofty hills, and terminates its brief and brawling course in one of the larger tributaries of the Dan. A glance of the eye took in the whole of the little settlement that lined its banks, and measured the resources of its inhabitants. The different tenements were so near to each other as to allow but a small patch of arable land to each. Of manufactures there was no appearance, save only a rude shed at the entrance of the valley, on the door of which the oft repeated brand of the horse-shoe gave token of a smithy. There too the rivulet, increased by the innumerable springs which afforded to every habitation the unappreciated, but inappreciable luxury of water, cold, clear, and sparkling, had gathered strength enough to turn a tiny mill. Of trade there could be none. The bleak and rugged barrier, which closed the scene on the west, and the narrow road, fading to a foot-path, gave assurance to the traveller that he had here reached the ne plus ultra of social life in that direction.

Indeed, the appearance of . . . every dwelling well accorded with the scanty territory belonging to each. The walls and chimneys of unwholesome, the roofs of loose boards laid on long rib-poles, that projected from the gables, and held down by similar poles placed

above them, together with the smoked and sooty appearance of the whole, betokened an abundance of timber, but a dearth of everything else. Contiguous to each was a sort of rude garden, denominated in the vulgar language of the country a "truck-patch." Beyond this lay a small field, a part of which had produced a crop of oats, while on the remainder the Indian corn still hung on the stalk, waiting to be gathered. Add to this a small meadow, and the reader will have an outline equally descriptive of each of the little farms which, for the distance of three miles, bordered the stream.

But, though the valley thus bore the marks of a crowded population, a deep stillness pervaded it. The visible signs of life were few. Of sounds there were none. A solitary youngster, male or female, alone was seen loitering about every door. These, as the traveller passed along, would skulk from observation, and then steal out, and, mounting a fence, indulge their curiosity, at safe distances, by looking after him.

At length he heard a sound of voices, and then a shrill whistle, and all was still. Immediately, some half a dozen men, leaping a fence, ranged themselves across the road and faced him. . . . He . . . advanced steadily but slowly, and, on reaching the party, reined in his horse, and silently invited the intended parley.

The men, though somewhat variously attired, were all chiefly clad in half-dressed buck-skin. They seemed to have been engaged in gathering corn in the adjoining field. Their companions, who still continued the same occupation, seemed numerous enough (including women and boys, of both of which there was a full proportion), to have secured the little crop in a few hours. Indeed, it would seem that the whole working population of the neighborhood, both male and female, was assembled there.

As the traveller drew up his horse, one of the men, speaking in a low and quiet tone, said, "We want a word with you, stranger, before you go any further."—Beverly Tucker in "The Partisan Leader."

Dinner With Lady Catherine

"Oh, my dear Eliza! pray make haste and come into the dining-room, for there is such a sight to be seen! I will not tell you what it is. Make haste, and come down this moment!" Elizabeth asked questions in vain; Maria would tell her nothing more, and down they ran into the dining-room, which fronted the lane, in quest of this wonder! It was two ladies stopping in a low phaeton at the garden gate.

"And is this all?" cried Elizabeth. "I expected at least that the pigs were got into the garden, and here is nothing but Lady Catherine and her daughter!"

"La! my dear," said Maria, quite shocked at the mistake, "it is not Lady Catherine. The old lady is Mrs. Jenkinson, who lives with them; the other is Miss de Bourgh."

Mr. Collins and Charlotte were both standing at the gate in conversation with the ladies; and Sir William, to Elizabeth's high diversion, was stationed in the doorway, in earnest contemplation of the greatness before him, and constantly bowing whenever Miss de Bourgh looked that way.

At length there was nothing more to be said; the ladies drove on, and the others returned into the house. Mr. Collins no sooner saw the two girls than he began to congratulate them on their good fortune, which Charlotte explained by letting them know that the whole party was asked to dine at Rosings the next day.

Mr. Collins's triumph, in consequence of this invitation, was complete. The power of displaying the grandeur of his patroness to his wondering visitors, and of letting them see her civility towards himself and his wife, was exactly what he had wished for; and that an opportunity of doing it should be given so soon, was such an instance of Lady Catherine's condescension, as he knew not how to admire enough.

Scarcely anything was talked of the whole day or next morning but their visit to Rosings. Mr. Collins was carefully instructing them in what they were to expect, that the sight of such rooms, so many servants, and so splendid a dinner, might not wholly overpower them.

When the ladies were separating for the toilette, he said to Elizabeth,—"Do not make yourself uneasy, my dear cousin, about your apparel. Lady Catherine is far from requiring that elegance of dress in us which becomes herself and daughter. I would advise you merely to put on whatever of your clothes is superior to the rest,—there is no occasion for anything more. Lady Catherine will not think the worse of you for being simply dressed. She likes to have the distinction of rank preserved."

While they were dressing, he came two or three times to different doors, to recommend their being quick, as Lady Catherine very much objected to be kept waiting for her dinner. . . . As the weather was fine, they had a pleasant walk of about half a mile across the park. Every park has its beauty and its prospects; and Elizabeth saw much to be pleased with, though she could not be in such raptures as Mr. Collins expected the scene to inspire, and was but slightly affected by his enumeration of the windows in front of the house, and his relation of what the glazing altogether had originally cost Sir Lewis de Bourgh.

From the entrance-hall, of which Mr. Collins pointed out, with a rapturous air, the fine proportion and finished ornaments, they followed the servants through an ante-chamber, to the room where Lady Catherine, her daughter, and Mrs. Jenkinson were

sitting. Her ladyship, with great condescension, arose to receive them. . . . After sitting a few minutes, they were all sent to one of the windows to admire the view. Mr. Collins attending them to point out its beauties, and Lady Catherine kindly informing them that it was much better worth looking at in the summer.

The dinner was exceedingly handsome, and there were all the servants and all the articles of plate which Mr. Collins had promised; and, as he had likewise foretold, he took his seat at the bottom of the table, by her ladyship's desire, and looked as if he felt that life could furnish nothing greater. He carved, and ate, and praised with delighted alacrity; and every dish was commended, first by him, and then by Sir William, who was now enough recovered to echo whatever his son-in-law said, in a manner which Elizabeth wondered Lady Catherine could bear.

But Lady Catherine seemed gratified by their excessive admiration, and gave most gracious smiles, especially when any dish on the table proved a novelty to them. . . . When the ladies returned to the drawing-room, there was little to be done but to hear Lady Catherine talk, which she did without any intermission. . . . delivering her opinion on every subject in so decisive a manner, as proved that she was not used to have her judgment controverted. She enquired into Charlotte's domestic concerns familiarly and minutely, and gave her a great deal of advice as to the management of them all; told her how everything ought to be regulated in so small a family as hers, and instructed her as to the care of her cows and her poultry. Elizabeth found that nothing was beneath this great lady's attention, which could furnish her with an occasion of dictating to others. . . .—"Pride and Prejudice," by Jane Austen.

John Bull

There is no species of humor in which the English more excel, than that which consists in caricaturing and giving ludicrous appellations, or nicknames. In this way they have whimsically designated, not merely individuals, but nations; and, in their fondness for pushing a joke, they have not spared even themselves. One would think that, in personifying itself, a nation would be apt to picture something grand, heroic and imposing, but it is characteristic of the peculiar humor of the English, and of their love for what is blunt, comic, and familiar, that they have embodied their national oddities in the figure of a sturdy, corpulent old fellow, with a three-cornered hat, red waistcoat, leather breeches, and stout oaken cudgel. Thus they have taken a singular delight in exhibiting their most private foibles in a laughable point of view; and have been so successful in their delineations, that there is scarcely a being in actual existence more absolutely present to the public mind than that eccentric personage, John Bull.—Washington Irving.

Sailing From Plymouth England

Sept. 6, 1620.

Being thus put to sea they had not gone far, but Mr. Reynolds ye mr. of ye lesser ship complained that he found his ship so leak as he durst not put further to sea till she was mended. So ye mr. of ye bigger ship (called Mr. Jonas) being consulted with, they both resolved to put into Dartmouth & have her searched & mended, which accordingly was done, to their great charge & losse of time and a faire winde. She was heretofore searched from stem to stern, some leaks were found & mended, and now it was conceived by the workmen & all, that she was sufficient, & they might proceede without either fear or danger. So with good hopes from hence, they put to sea againe, conceiving they should goe comfortably on, not looking for any more lets of this kind; but it fell out otherwise, for after they were gone to sea againe above one hundred leagues without the Lands End, boulding company together all the while, the mr. of ye small ship complained his ship was so leake as he must beare up . . . for they could scarce free her with much pumping. So they came to consultation againe, and resolved both ships to beare up backe againe & put into Plymouth, which accordingly was done. But no spetiall leake could be founde, but it was judged to be ye generall weaknes of ye ships, and that shee would not prove sufficiente for the voye. Upon which it was resolved to dismise her & parte of ye companie, and proceede with ye other ships [the Mayflower]. The which, though it was greivous, & caused great discouragemente was put in execution. So after they had tooke out such provision as ye other ship could well stow, and concluded both what number and what persons to send back, they made another sad parting, ye one ship going backe for London, and ye other was to proceede on her viage. Those that went back were for the most parte such as were willing so to doe, either out of some discontente, or feare they conceived of ye ill success of ye viage, seeing so many crosses befall, & the year time so farr spent; but others, in regard of their owne weaknes, and charge of many yonge children, were thought least usefull, and most unfitte to beare ye brunt of this hard adventure, unto which worke of God, and judgement of their brethren, they were contented to submitte. And thus, like Gedions armie, this small number was divided.

Sept. 6. These troubles being blowne over, and now all being compacte together in one ship, they put to sea againe with a prosperus winde, which continued diverse days together, which was some encouragement unto them; . . .—William Bradford in "History of Plymouth Plantation."

John Bull

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Horace Still Charms

One could write forever upon the topic of poetical translation in gen-

eral, and of the translation of Horace's odes in particular. It is a subject about which people will differ to the end of time; a subject which will never be thoroughly exemplified in practice. Still, it always seems to fascinate those who discuss it, and they have a way of hoping that what they have said about it will not be without value to those who want to read about it. "Hope springs eternal," said the poet who also wrote of his great master lines that have not been surpassed in their kind: "Horace still charms with graceful negligence. And without method talks us into sense. Will like a friend familiarly convey, The truest notions in the easiest way."—"On Translating the Odes of Horace," by W. P. Trent.

My South!

O glistening perfumed South! my South!

Dear to me my own slow sluggish rivers where they flow, distant, over flats of silvery sands or through swamps.

Dear to me the Roanoke, the Savannah, the Altamaha, the Potomac, the Tombigbee, the Santee, the Coosa and the Sabine.

O pensive, far away wandering, I return . . . to haunt their banks again.

Again in Florida I float on transparent lakes, I float on the Okechobee, I cross the hummocky land or through pleasant openings or dense forests.

I see the parrots in the woods, I see the pawpaw-tree and the blossoming lili;

Again, sailing in my coaster on deck, I coast off Georgia, I coast up the Carolinas.

I see where the live-oak is growing.

I see where the yellow-pine, the scented bay-tree, the lemon and orange, the cypress, the graceful palmetto,

I pass rude sea-headlands and enter Pamlico sound through an inlet, and dart by, my vision inland;

O the cotton plant! the growing fields of rice, sugar, hemp!

The cactus guarded with thorns, the laurel-tree with large white flowers,

The range afar, the richness and barrenness, the old woods charged with mistletoe and trailing moss, . . .

The mocking-bird, the American mimic, singing all the afternoon, singing through the moon-lit night.

The humming-bird, the wild turkey, the raccoon, the opossum; A Kentucky corn-field, the tall, graceful, long-leaved corn, slender, flapping bright green, with tassels, with beautiful ears each well-sheathed in its husk;

—Walt Whitman.

That Which Is

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE power to distinguish between that which is, and that which is not, is vitally necessary to the salvation of all. For as long a time as we have a record of human history there has been no dearth of advice offered on this subject. From long before the time when incantations were offered before the Assyrian god Merodach to the present day propagandist, the effort has been to set up a series of beliefs which are alleged to be facts. Certainly the need of wise counsel has always been present.

The solution of the problem of distinguishing between truth and error was a demonstrated reality to the writer of the record in Genesis when he set forth the fact that Elohim, Spirit, "made the firmament, and divided the waters that were under the firmament from the waters that were above the firmament." Can it be said that this passage does not clearly indicate the infinite power of discernment that is always present when the one, and only, Spirit is understood? Mary Baker Eddy, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," on page 505, in interpreting the passage in Genesis quoted above, says that, "Spirit imparts the understanding which uplifts consciousness and leads into all truth."

In the light of even our present knowledge, it is certain that the human mind has always been in need of wise counsel. To arrive at the understanding of what constitutes fact, and to detect that which seems to be and is not, requires the exercise of real thought, not material perception. Down through countless ages, the wisdom of the wise, or worldly wisdom, has raised its counsel against the wisdom that comes from God, the still, small voice of Principle. To find that which really is, is the problem, and thousands of advisers have pointed to as many different theories and proclaimed them to be the very essence of truth itself. That human thought has conjured up a countless number of "isms" no one will deny. That during each instant, the truth, or that which really is, existed in its harmonious and eternal state no one can reasonably doubt. This truth of being is known to this age as Christian Science, and because it is eternal, scientific fact, it coexists with its Principle, God.

The intense longing to discover the facts of creation has stirred human thought even when, in the obscurity of paganism, it has groped about in its spiritual darkness seeking reality and loving the wisdom it found. As a matter of fact, the Greek in calling the seekers of truth philosophers combined the two words *philos*, to love, and *oogos*, meaning wisdom, and thereby furnished an excellent standard as to what must constitute the guiding motive of philosophy. Christ Jesus, when answering the scribe, stated positively what constituted real philosophy when he said, "The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel; The Lord our God is one Lord; and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." The transcendent idealism of this command is revealed when the term God is understood to be synonymous with Spirit as opposed to the flesh, or Mind as opposed to matter.

One of the early Greek philosophers, Parmenides, made some statements which indicate that light was, to some extent, replacing darkness in the thoughts of men. Parmenides recognized that a universe of sensation could not be true, because sensation was concerned entirely with mutation and change. In other words he announced that it must be defined as the universe which is not, totally unlike the universe which is. The "is," or reality, he defined as identical with thought, changeless, eternal, and therefore an infinite one, incapable of subdivision. He summed the whole matter up briefly by stating in substance that "that which is" has a nature changeless, infinite, eternal; anything else—sensation or change—constitutes that which is not, and never really exists in a scientific sense.

Of course all philosophy has failed in theory and practice because it has attempted to account for creation, and, at the same time, leave the creator, Mind, out of its calculations. Down through the centuries it has produced a numerous company of idealistic thinkers who lost themselves in an attempt to explain effect without first explaining the nature of cause. Mrs. Eddy has made no such mistake. She has clearly announced the nature of that which is and has proved by demonstration that the creation which really exists is the expression of the nature and law of the creative Principle, or Mind. Her premise and conclusion were so natural, simple and direct that one wonders why such self-evident facts have not been repeated again and again down through the centuries. This may be said to be particularly true of those centuries which have elapsed since Christ Jesus stated that God is Spirit, and the beloved disciple taught that God is Love.

In solving the nature of reality or in other words arriving at the precise understanding of creation as it actually and eternally is, the natural obvious course is to find out the nature and character of creative Principle, or God, as He eternally is. When Mrs. Eddy defines God in Science and Health (p. 587), as, "The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting,

all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; Intelligence," she was stating nothing new. The Bible contains the same statements iterated and reiterated from Genesis to Revelation. They are as natural and self-demonstrated statements about infinite creative Principle that they stand the test of searching logic and the passage of time. An understanding of them heals the sick, thereby revealing the presence of health, which could never be absent where God is. To accept them as true about creator and, at the same time, bear in thought the concept of a creation which is unlike these qualities is impossible. To conceive of cause producing effect out of an element which cause does not and could not possess within itself, and has no knowledge of, is an absurdity. To expect Truth to produce a lie, to think of perfect law producing lawlessness, or permanence ultimating in destruction, is both unreasonable and impossible. On the other hand to know that creation as it is, expresses the creator as He is, is demonstrable wisdom, and necessitates a knowledge of that Mind which was also in Christ Jesus.

Modern Haste

The greater part of our modern literature bears evident marks of the haste which characterizes all the movements of this age; but in reading these older authors we are impressed with the idea that they enjoyed the most comfortable leisure. Many books we can read in a railroad-car, and feel a harmony between the rushing of the train and the haste of the author; but to enjoy the older authors we need the quiet of a winter evening, an easy chair before a cheerful fire, and all the equanimity . . . we can command. Then the genial good-nature, the rich fullness, the persuasive eloquence of those old masters will fall upon us like the warm, glad sunshine. . . . The pages of friendly old Goldsmith come to us like a golden autumn day, when every object which meets the eye bears all the impress of the completed year and the beauties of an autumnal forest.—James A. Garfield.

The Youthful Summer Gleams

Bright on the sparkling sward to-day
The youthful summer gleams;
The roses in the south wind play;
The slumberous woodland dreams:
In golden light, 'neath clouds of fleece,
Mid bird-songs wild and free,
The blue Potomac flows, in peace,
Down to the peaceful sea.

—William Winter.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, SEPT. 6, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Return of Mr. Veniselos

ALTHOUGH few men, during the tremendous work of readjustment and rehabilitation of the past eighteen months, have worked less for popular acclaim than Mr. Veniselos, nevertheless there is something peculiarly fitting in the fact that the return of the Greek Premier to his own country, on Monday last, should have been marked by a welcome that surpassed anything probably that has been seen in Greece in recent years. "The enthusiasm of the population," says a dispatch from Athens, "passed description." Once before, only a few months ago, after the San Remo conference, when Mr. Veniselos returned to Athens, and, in one of those simple, masterly speeches, which the world has come to expect from him on great occasions, outlined, in the Greek Chamber, the realization of his dream for Greece, he was greeted everywhere with tokens of gratitude and honor, characterized by a strange sincerity, such as fall to the lot of few leaders.

Since the days of San Remo, however, much has happened. Then, the full realization of Greek aspirations rested upon the ability of the Allies to fulfill a promise. Under the terms of the Turkish treaty, the righteous demands of Greece in Asia Minor and in Thrace were conceded, but there remained the question of the enforcement of the Turkish treaty. And within a very short time after the San Remo conference, it became evident that Mr. Veniselos' work was by no means finished. Influences had been put in motion in Paris and in Rome which sought to undo what had been done at San Remo, as far as Greece was concerned. Not only was the suggestion sent out broadcast through the French press that the Turkish treaty could not possibly be enforced, save at a cost such as none of the Allies, either singly or jointly, would be willing to face, but it quickly became apparent that both France and Italy were embarked on a policy of assisting Turkey, not only morally but actually, against Greece. "France," declared a French writer commonly accepted as the mouthpiece of the Quai d'Orsay, "was opposed to the break up of the Turkish Empire, but yielded to the superior interests of England. Today, it is clear that the Turkish treaty can only be applied in so far as it can be imposed by force."

At the same time, in the Near East itself, the course of events was being so influenced as to render the utmost apparent support to this theory. France suddenly abandoned the defense of Cilicia against the Turkish Nationalists, and General Gouraud, although in command of a well equipped and well organized army of some 60,000 men, professed himself quite helpless in the face of Kemal Pasha, and actually entered into an agreement with the rebel leader after indulging in what he described as a "strategic retreat." Such was the position immediately prior to the Spa conference, and everywhere the supporters of the pro-Turkish policy were sedulously fostering the idea that, when the conference finally met, the prime question with which it would be faced would be the necessity of revising the Turkish treaty favorably to Turkey.

It was then that Mr. Veniselos boldly took a decision which constituted a supreme act of statesmanship. Mr. Veniselos saw quite clearly that unless he could point to a way by which the Turkish treaty could be enforced, without involving the Allies in any further serious losses or expenditures, the policy of Paris and Rome would carry the day. He did not hesitate. He placed the Greek Army and the entire military resources of Greece at the disposal of the Allies for the enforcement of the terms against Turkey agreed to at San Remo. In spite of the fact that his country had already, for nearly eight years, been almost continuously at war, Mr. Veniselos, never doubting that Greece would be behind him, offered to do what France, in a large measure, failed to do, and declared to be impossible save at an impossible cost.

Largely due to the insistence of Mr. Lloyd George, the Greek offer was accepted, with what result all the world knows today. On Wednesday, June 23, the Greek forces in the sanjak of Smyrna moved against the Turkish Nationalists. Almost exactly three weeks later, after a campaign of extraordinary brilliance, the Nationalist forces had been driven beyond the boundaries of the sanjak and all the objectives aimed at by Greece had been attained. The Greek military authorities then turned their attention to Thrace. On Tuesday, July 20, Greek troops landed at the ports of Heraclea, Sultanbey and Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora. Five days later, a laconic Greek communiqué announced the successful conclusion of the Thracian campaign with the capture of Adrianople, and the Turkish Nationalist forces "retreating in panic toward Kirk-Kilisseh." Everywhere, the Greek arms were successful, and, for considerably over a month now, the Turks have shown no disposition whatever to reopen the question.

Such a memorable series of triumphs, crowded into two short months, would be enough to account for the great ovations which greeted Mr. Veniselos on his arrival in Athens, but the enthusiasm was everywhere doubtless enhanced by the recollection of the failure of the treacherous attempt on Mr. Veniselos in Paris, about three weeks ago, and the exposure of the dastardly plots against him which had followed. More than all else, perhaps, the crowds in Athens were stirred by the recollection of the Greek Premier's only remark, immediately after the shots had been fired at him, at the Lyons station, "even if they had been successful they would have been too late." In other words, the struggle for the realization of age-long Hellenic hopes had been fought and won. That was all he cared about. The remark was characteristic of the man. Few men, during the years they have been in the forefront of affairs, as has Mr. Veniselos during the past decade, have displayed, at every turn, more transparent singleness of purpose or a more earnest desire than the Greek Premier to place not only the good of their country, but the good of humanity before all else. It is this quality, of course, which has enabled

Mr. Veniselos to triumph over all obstacles, and it is this quality which called forth that wonderful outburst of gratitude and enthusiasm in the streets of Athens, a few days ago.

The Real Campaign Issue

EACH day it is becoming more and more apparent that in so far as American homes and American institutions are concerned, a great moral issue in the present political campaigns, national and state, is that of law enforcement. It was assumed, reasonably, perhaps, by the national conventions of the two principal political parties, that in so far as prohibition of the liquor traffic in the United States was concerned, the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment had, for all time, determined that issue. The inference may be, if one chooses so to draw it, that both parties and their presidential candidates are reasonably committed to a program of law enforcement. But it cannot be claimed, it would seem, that either party, by direct pronouncement or otherwise, is pledged unreservedly to continue the present enforcement code as a part of the law of the land, or to supplement it, if need be, by the enactment of more effective restrictive measures. It cannot be gainsaid, of course, that in the platforms of both the principal parties the League of Nations issue, as that issue has been outlined and presented by opposing partisan and individual opinion, has been accepted, for the purposes of the campaign at least, as the paramount issue. There should be no effort, actuated either by sentiment or by individual conviction, to cloud this important issue, if by meeting it fairly and intelligently a step in the right direction may be taken in its final determination.

But recent disclosures have emphasized the importance, while taking care not to submerge the so-called paramount issue of the campaign, of maintaining unceasing vigilance to make certain that the issue of law enforcement, which has projected itself, uninvited, into the campaign, be not determined upon default. As has been pointed out in these columns more than once, there is, unquestionably, an organized effort being made by the representatives of the outlawed liquor interests in all sections of the United States to bring open reproach upon the prohibition enforcement code, and this by making it appear that the law is being openly violated, and that these violations are being winked at by federal and state officials whose duty it is to see that the law is enforced. Coupled with this attempted "popular nullification" of the enforcement law is the more guarded and quiet effort on the part of the liquor interests to make sure the election of representatives in Congress and in the state legislatures who will vote to repeal the Volstead Act, or at least to render it even less effective than some now seek to make it appear to be. This effort is being made, as even those responsible for it must realize, contrary to the evident sentiment of the masses of voters of the nation. It is a determined, and possibly final, attempt of the saloon, the brewery, and the distillery, shorn of the last vestige of their once boasted power in politics, to reassert themselves. Denied a voice in open party councils, they have endeavored, underhandedly and surreptitiously, to inject the issue, in a disguised form, into a campaign in which they had failed to have their pretended claims seriously considered. But candidates secretly or openly committed to the cause of nullification are seeking election in many congressional and legislative districts, and many are aspiring to positions of administrative or judicial authority, although not always openly avowing their affiliations. To defeat these enemies of society and opponents of the established rule of law is the paramount duty of the electorate, the people of the American Union, no matter what may be declared to be the predominant issue of the campaign.

United States Foreign Trade

ACCORDING to an official statement just issued by the Department of Commerce, exports of the United States to the principal countries of the world during the month of July amounted to \$651,381,827. This is an increase of \$82,694,312 over the corresponding period last year. Imports totaled \$537,170,351, an increase of \$193,424,281. Although higher prices account in part for the larger figures, it is encouraging to know that the foreign trade of the United States is increasing. That the gain has been steady and of large proportions, is shown by the fact that for the first seven months of this year exports amounted to \$4,899,254,121, compared with \$4,626,109,266 for the corresponding period of 1919. Imports showed the most striking gain during the seven months of this year, the total having been \$3,481,938,379, compared with \$1,954,257,362 during the similar period last year.

The tremendous growth of imports is indicative of a rapidly changing trade situation. In a few years the United States progressed from a debtor nation to a great creditor nation, due almost altogether to the world war and the demands other nations made upon the country for all kinds of commodities. Since the war ended, however, the European countries have been rapidly recovering from the devastation wrought, and have been enabled steadily to increase production. This, in turn, has very much improved their foreign trade position. France, for example, has been enabled to show a remarkable change in this respect. During the first five months of this year her exports increased 182.1 per cent, and her imports during the period were only 17.3 per cent greater. Her trade balance within a year has improved to the extent of 21.4 per cent.

It is consequently evident that the balance of trade so enormously favorable to the United States in the last few years is likely to grow steadily less as Europe continues to improve her economic position. And this is as it should be. It is of no great advantage to the people of the United States to have such a large favorable trade balance, and it is a great disadvantage to the other nations, as is made evident by the extremely low foreign exchange rates. It is necessary that the European countries make large shipments of their products to the United States in order to enable them to pay their indebtedness to this country. The more they produce and ship to America, the sooner will this debt be paid, and the sooner will the world return to more normal conditions. In the

meantime the United States should make every effort possible to increase its exports. Unless foreign outlets are found for its surplus products, domestic business stagnation may result. It is particularly desirable that credit conditions in some of the European countries, which at present are financially distressed, be restored, not only for their own sake, but for the welfare of some of the American industries which must depend largely upon foreign demand for their own prosperity. It may not be generally known that foreign countries consume from 65 to 70 per cent of American cotton. One of the principal reasons the American copper industry has been severely depressed for the last several years is that Germany and Austria have not been financially able to make the purchases of copper metal they so much need. In short, the more the people of any country succeed in serving the other peoples of the world, the better they serve themselves.

Sir Auckland Geddes' Speeches

"Does the existence of mutual understanding between the British commonwealth of nations and the United States of America matter? Is it of any advantage to you, to us, or to the world? I answer that question in this way: It matters more to you, to us, and to the world than anything else at the present time, because without understanding there can be no friendship, and without friendship there can be no cooperation." So did Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, put the question of Anglo-American relations, in the course of an address before the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, at Asheville, North Carolina, a month or so ago. A few weeks later, Sir Auckland was in St. Louis, addressing the American Bar Association, and, once again, he sought to emphasize the all importance of the fullest possible cooperation between the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples, the people of the United States and the people of the British Empire. It was, moreover, at St. Louis, that Sir Auckland Geddes, with a sincerity and frankness peculiarly welcome and peculiarly refreshing, gave the key to what he evidently regards as the prime need of the moment in this great work of deepening mutual understanding. He did not intend, he said in effect, to the American Bar Association, to make "a hands-across-the-sea talk" because he did not "care to inflict threadbare platitudes on his hearers." No one, in other words, realizes better than Sir Auckland Geddes how futile is mere sentimentality as a bond of friendship, and how utterly necessary it is to abandon all such fictitious aids to unity, as soon as may be, and to devote time and energy to the strengthening of those really enduring bonds which already exist.

In stating his case, Sir Auckland Geddes is not afraid of the word "interest." No matter how much it may seem to outrage sentiment and throw cold water on what he described at St. Louis as "threadbare platitudes," Sir Auckland boldly places interest in the forefront of his "strong reasons." But it is always interest of the highest kind. And so, whether he is speaking about the growth of the two navies, of cotton growing, of the rise and seeming menace of Bolshevism, he does not hesitate for a moment to rest his plea for understanding on the basis of the question, "Does it pay?" For Sir Auckland Geddes sees clearly that of course it pays, and that it is inevitable and right, beyond all question, that it should pay. Understanding brings a discernment of obligations, and in proportion to its clarity produces faithfulness to these obligations. And so Sir Auckland Geddes was able to say to the American Bar Association at St. Louis, speaking of those democratic ideals which all the English-speaking peoples hold in common: "Whatever difficulties may arise between our nations, I believe nothing is more important than this, that you and we stand together to defend the hard-won hope of mankind."

Finally, within the last few days, Sir Auckland Geddes has visited Toronto and Ottawa, and in the course of able speeches delivered in both cities he emphasized the same points. "America, with all her power, owes much to England, but let us not forget that we all owe much to America." Sir Auckland Geddes is certainly doing a great work in a great way.

Labor Day Through the Years

SOMEWHAT of a change seems to have come over Labor Day in the United States since it was first set apart by law as a holiday for the workers. It is a workers' holiday still, perhaps even more so than of old. But they keep it differently now. In the earlier times, the merest schoolboy would think of Labor Day as a day of parades, of marching men. But, for one reason or another, Labor Day parades have been growing fewer and fewer in recent years. There has been less of outright celebration of Labor Day, and more of reason and discussion. It has come to be rather more of a day for taking account of Labor's general position, for balancing off its achievements against its aspirations, for planning new efforts.

One cannot forget the picturesque phases of those earlier Labor Days. One recalls how the forenoon hours of the day were given over to parades, in which the purpose, apparently, was to get as many men as ever could be assembled under the banners of the dominant Labor organizations, even to thousands, perhaps, who should march through the principal streets of an otherwise almost idle city to be reviewed by a mayor or a governor, surrounded by the elected favorites of Labor, all of which should constitute a mammoth demonstration of the growing power of Labor's hosts made visible in numbers. Sometimes when the dominance of the leading Labor organization was, for any reason, disputed by a rival organization, a city would be regaled with two parades; and woe to it whenever, by design or accident, the routes of those rival parades should cross or overlap! Sometimes, even if the routes could be kept wholly separate, it used to be almost beyond the power of the authorities to prevent scurrilous as the processions were breaking up. For in those times Labor-union picnics were the order of the day as soon as ever the parade should have been completed, and it is perhaps fair to say that picnics, of the sort then common among Labor

organizations, clearly represented a cruder stage of Labor-union development than anything of the kind in evidence today.

Of course, Labor unions were different in those days. They have changed greatly. In a way, they have grown up, become more mature. One hears no mention of the Knights of Labor in the talk of Labor organizations of the present, but it was these same Knights of Labor who inaugurated Labor Day as a workers' holiday. That was in 1882. But the day had no legal standing, at first. Not until five years later, in 1887, was the day recognized by legislation. Colorado passed the first law making Labor Day a legal holiday. But thereafter unions and kindred organizations bombarded the various legislatures with petitions until, state by state, the day has been legalized practically throughout the American Union and in every province of Canada. Colorado passed the law on March 15, 1887. The first states to follow suit were, in order, New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts. Some sections followed their independent preferences in selecting the day that should be celebrated, as New Orleans the fourth Saturday in November, for instance, and North Carolina the first Thursday in September. But the great majority of states early fixed upon the first Monday in September as the date to be preferred before every other, and this day has now come to be generally accepted as Labor Day. The first great parade in connection with the day was that of 1882, when the Knights of Labor met in New York City in September for their general assembly. The parade of that year was arranged by the Central Labor Union of that city, and took place on September 5. The next year a parade was held on the first Monday in September. In 1884, on the resolution of George R. Lloyd, one of the Knights of Labor, it was decided that all future parades should be held on the corresponding Monday, and that the day should be known throughout the ranks of Labor by the name which it now bears. As Labor accepted the day then, practically everybody has come to accept it now.

Editorial Notes

Now that the Governor of Connecticut has at last consented to call a special session of the Legislature in order that the newly enfranchised women may be enabled to vote at the coming election without any anomalous difficulties, both the women and the men of Connecticut will do well to consider just what such a tardy assent to the demands of equal suffrage means. Undoubtedly the Legislature will at once add its formal ratification to the other thirty-six ratifications that have already been accomplished. The interesting question is, however, whether or not the new voters will at once forget the obstacles that have so far been put in the way of this step in Connecticut. When a candidate for reelection accedes to the inevitable at the last minute, the voters will naturally desire to know how thoroughly his views have been altered.

LORD EMMOTT, as chairman of the Royal Commission on decimal coinage, must have learned something about the useful and active penny, which begs hard to be allowed to continue its active existence in the humbler walks of life. A witness of the Grocers' Institution showed that the penny comes into millions of transactions daily, and that the prices of most articles bought and sold daily among millions of people are based on the penny. In spite of the fact that the penny is of less importance than it was in 1856, it still is able to hold its own. Penny tolls have largely disappeared. Penny postage has become a penny halfpenny, the statutory penny-a-mile fare has been increased by 50 per cent, yet the extent to which the pictorial bronze coin is used is indicated by the fact that the net issues of these coins, after allowing for the withdrawal of worn coins, amount to over 2,200,000,000, and that the demands on the mint for fresh issues are, nevertheless, still enormous. Some of the witnesses of the railway and omnibus companies stated that nearly 50 per cent of their traffic was in penny fares. As to Glasgow, 66 per cent is taken in halfpenny fares. Now the only thing seems to give the penny an O. B. E. and bow acquiescence to his importance.

CONSTANT suggestions have been made, both in England and in the United States, for republication of that invaluable guide for gardeners, "Pritzel's Index," which was originally published in 1866. It is therefore greatly in need of bringing up to date, as it is a most necessary adjunct to the libraries of societies engaged upon any of the higher branches of horticultural and gardening knowledge or investigation. It is, in effect, an index to all the illustrations of the botanically-identified flowering plants and ferns of the whole world. The enormous work and very large expenditure involved has prevented a new edition hitherto, but that intrepid horticulturist, Mr. W. Wilks, who has at last been allowed to retire from the secretaryship of the Royal Horticultural Society after being in office thirty-two years, has undertaken the prodigious labor, 300,000 entries having to be made and at least 300,000 plates to be tabulated, examined and noted. The total expense will not be less than £4500.

"A DEFINITE trend to a somewhat lower level of prices" is the welcome discovery of the United States Chamber of Commerce. It might be announced without being specially heeded, nevertheless, in view of the qualifying tendency of the daily experience of everybody who buys personal supplies, if it were not for the appended statement that "the automobile industry seems to be headed toward lessened output" and that "the jewelry business in New England is slowing down." If the public capacity to absorb automobiles and jewelry is at last being checked, increased production of necessities may really have a chance to bring prices down.

THE United States special committee on reconstruction finds housing conditions particularly bad in Boston. In the last few years more garages than houses have been built. Which seems to show, at any rate, that Boston people are becoming reconciled to the charge, so often made against people in every city in these days, that they "live in their automobiles."